The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,178 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
L. ANCONA	3128	600	A. W. J. Webber	16th Dec.
—NIZAM	2723	500	R. W. Haselwood	23rd "
L. MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Sussex All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BALLARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	23rd Dec.

Return Tickets are issued to all ports; for particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Nov. 26, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 320, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following are other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	6,000	800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	900	10th Jan.	1st March
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th March.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
RISAGNO ...	On the 17th Dec.
STURA ...	On the 7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th Jan.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 490

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	15th Dec.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For farther particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Sept. 15, 1887.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Tons.	Commdr.	about.
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500	D. Miller	15th Dec.

THIS Steamer has accommodation for First Class Passengers, and passages are now available.

For particulars as to rates, &c., apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd Dec. 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 tons, Captain A. H. GRAY, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 28th December. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th November 1887.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Arrived by the *s.s. Mirzapore.*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS IN
CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
of the Present Season in England.

HAND-PAINTED CHRISTMAS STUDIES ON PORCELAIN.

PAINTINGS ON SATIN, PERFUMED.

COLOURED STUDIES ON VELVET.

ORNAMENTAL AUTOGRAPH CARDS.

ART GEM FRINGE CARDS.

Every Variety of Newest Designs in Christmas and New Year Cards at Prices

Varying from Rs. 6 to Annas 2.

Also, a Large Assortment of
CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS STORY BOOKS.
ILLUSTRATED IN COLOURS.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
16, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th December 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Maugrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 19th December, (on arrival of Outward, English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 29th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th December, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Dec. 13, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

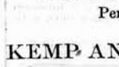
PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Interpreters meet Steamers at all chief Continental Ports. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON.

CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA. } RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN" will sail on THURSDAY, the 15th Dec. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRALIAN RED CARBINET,

A SOUND HIGH-CLASS CLARET.

Per dozen Quarts, Rs. 12.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN SHIRAZ.

THIS WINE, so popular in Australia, is fast gaining the esteem of the Public in India.

It is full-bodied, of a fine Bouquet, and possesses a very great Vinous flavour.

Per dozen Quarts, Rs. 15.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MENTHOL PLASTER.

The most wonderful PLASTER made for relieving Pain and giving Instant Relief in all cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Headache and Nerve disorders.

Per Plaster, in Air-tight Tin, 12 As.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

A DELICATE ESSENCE, Extracted from the Sweetest Scented Flowers of the East, Æsthetically Blended.

Per bottle, Rs. 2. Per box of 2 bottles, Rs. 3-8.

NEW MOWN HAY.

THE familiar Scents wafted from England's fields, caught, concentrated, and bottled, expressly for the handkerchief.

Per bottle, Rs. 2. Per box of 2 bottles, Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld.

KEMP & Co.'s
NEW CATALOGUES
AND
PRICE LISTS.
COPIOUSLY ILLUSTRATED,
FORWARDED POST-FREE ON
APPLICATION.

THE WHOLESALE, comprising:—Drugs, Surgical Instruments, Spray Apparatus, Galvanic Apparatus, Veterinary Instruments, &c.

THE GENERAL, comprising:—Special Select Remedies, Medical Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Requisites, Medicine Chests, Wines, Spirits, Aerated Waters, Mineral Waters, Foods, Druggists' Sundries, &c.

THE CHEMICAL, comprising:—Chemical, Physical, and Photographic Apparatus.

MICROSCOPES and Microscopic Apparatus.

PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST, very full and complete.

WINE LIST, comprising:—Wines, Spirits, Cheroots, Cigars, Cigarettes, Aerated Waters, &c.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	" 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	" 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

HANDSOME PRESENTS.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to call attention to the following List of Articles, suitable for Presentation. From their long experience and practical acquaintance with the business in every department they can assure their Constituents that they are in a position to give them every satisfaction. "Detailed Catalogues on application."

GOLD JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	Rs.
Bracelets	39 to	400
Brooches	8-8	500
Brooch and Earrings	40	300
Collar Studs	9	10-8
Compasses	8	80
Crosses	38	70
Demi Suites	40	300
Earrings	7	400
Fichu Brooches	8-8	200
Flower Holders and Brooches	27	250
Gentlemen's Albert Chains	100	200
Gold Studs	10 to	18
Gold Mounted Scent Bottles	18	20
Gent's Gold Rings	35	55
Ladies' Chains	27	150
Ladies' Collarettes	150	250
Ladies' Jewelled Rings	25	300
Ladies' Necklets	100	350
Lockets and Earrings	150	300
Lockets	35	500
Charms	20	30
Necklets	100	250
Pearl Ear Studs	50 to	60
Pearl Hairpins	75	150
Pencil Cases	18	100
Pen and Pencil Cases	40	100
Rings, Gipsy, Mizpah, &c.	20	30
Scarf Pins	6-12	100
Scarf Rings	22-8	60
Sleeve Links	30	60
Solitaires	27	40
Studs and Links	35	80
Trinkets	15	40
Wedding Rings	18	25

SILVER WARE.

	Rs.	Rs.
Babies' Bells and Whistles	10 to	25
Card Cases	35	60
Christening Presents	10	150
Cigar Cases	78	180
Children's Mugs	45	60
Cigarette Cases	27	55
Coffee or Ice Spoons	45	55
Flasks	60 to	80
Fruit Spoons	50	90
Goblets	110	200
Inkstands	140	180
Match Boxes	8	20
Muffineers	40	60
Napkin Rings	31-8	40
Pap Bowls	84	100
Salt Cellars	62 to	140
Scent Bottles	18	40
Snuff Boxes	50	60
Sugar Basins	63	110
Tea Services	200	400
Tea Spoons	50	60
Tobacco Boxes	40	50

SILVER JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	Rs.
Albert Chains	9 to	22-8
Bracelets	4	45
Brooches	4	20
Brooches and Earrings	12-8	25
Cigar Cutters	8	12
Collar Studs	1-8	2
Demi Suites	12-8	25
Earrings	7	10
Fichu Brooches	6 to	10
Ladies' Chains	9	12-8
Ladies' Collarettes	40	55
Ladies' Necklets	20	55
Lockets and Earrings	18	25
Lockets	8	25
Necklets	20	55
Pen and Pencil Cases	10	15
Pencil Cases	5 to	20
Rings	3-8	4-8
Scarf Pins	2	6
Sleeve Links	5	7
Solitaires	4	8
Studs and Links	9	12
Toothpicks	1-4	5
Wealemefnas	9	10

ELECTRO-PLATED AND BRITISH OAK WARE.

	Rs.	Rs.
Asparagus Helpers	13-8 to	16
Army and Navy Cups	17	30
Beer Jugs and Mugs	15	70
Biscuit Boxes	16	70
Brandy and Sodawater Frames	67	100
Breakfast Dishes	58	70
British Oak Ware	4	100
Butter Dishes and Coolers	18	50
Cabinet Dessert Sets	100	200
Cake Baskets	35	70
Candlesticks	45	70
Carlton Cruets	13-8	40
Cheese Scoops	2-8	18
Chutney and Soy Frames	35	40
Cigar Lamps	25	30
Claret Jugs	13-8	80
Cocktail Shakers	18	20
Cruet Frames	13-8	100
Crumb Scoops	15	27
Dessert Fruit Spoons	31-8	100
Dessert Stands	31-8	100
Dinner Cruets	25	100
Dish Covers	50	80
Egg Frames	31-8	50
Entre Dishes	50	85
Epergnes	70 to	250
Fish Carvers	22-8	30
Fish Knives	50	180
Flower and Fruit Stands	40	200
Goblets & Golf Cups	40	100
Grape Scissors	9	11
Ice Claws and Tongs	4-8	8
Ice Jugs	40	80
Ice Pails	11	31-8
Ice Water Urns	250	300
Jam and Marmalade Jars	13-8	40
Lamps	100	150
Liqueur Frames	55	100
Majolica Ware	4	100
Marmalade and Preserve Stands	13-8	40
Miniature Tea and Coffee Services	35	150
Muffineers	4	10
Napkin Rings	10	30
Nut Crackers	4	6
Oil & Vinegar Frames	15	20
Oak Writing Cabinets	60	500
Pepper Grinders	5-4	30
Pickle Prongs or Forks	1	9
Race Cups	16 to	100
Salad Bowls and Servers	50	70
Salt Cellars	20	60
Salvers	20	200
Sardine Boxes	27	40
Side Dishes	50	85
Sodawater Frames	20	40
Soy Frames	16	40
Spirit and Liqueur Frames	55	100
Sugar Baskets	25	60
Sugar and Cream Frames	36	40
Tankards	27	40
Tantalus Liquor Frames	40	120
Tart, Pie, or Pudding Dishes	13-8	30
Tea Caddies	50	60
Telescopic Cups	15	20
Tea and Coffee Services	100	400
Tilting Sets	130	150
Toast Racks	5-8	27
Triporide Vegetable Dishes	80	130
Two Handled Trays	150	250

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Albums	12 to	70
Aneroid Barometers	...	
Ash Trays	1-8	5
Barometers	...	
Binocular Glasses	...	
Blotting Books and Cases	20	70
Cabinet Photo Frames	1-4	10
Card Cases and Trays	1-12	20
Cigar and Cigarette Cases	3	20
Desks and Work Cases	25	150
Dressing Cases & Bags	12	850
Fancy Tobacco Boxes	4	6
Fans	6	50
Fitted Bags, all kinds	7	850
Gongs	20	40
Gladstone Bags	22-8	60
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes	18 to	40
Glove Stretchers, Ivory	10	20
Housewives	6	10
Ivory-backed Hair Brushes	40	60
Jewel Cases	25	100
Ladies' Carriage Bags	7	25
Ladies' Hand Bags	6-8	30
Ladies' Waist Belts	12	15
Memo. Books and Letter Cases	3	20
Necessaries, Etui, &c.	7	15
Official Writting and Letter Cases	20	60
Perfume Cases	10	60
Photograph Frames	1-4	40
Photo Screens	9 to	50
Pocket Letter Cases	4	20
Pocket Wallets	4	20
Purses	1-8	15
Scrap Books	5-4	40
Sets of Scissors	7	18
Smokers' Companions	60	70
Tantalus Perfume Cases	20	60
Telescopes	...	
Travelling Bags, all kinds	35	850
Travelling Spirit Flasks	2	60
Work Boxes and Baskets	8	40
Writing Cases and Desks	15	150

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

CHRISTMAS SEASON, 1887.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

GENUINE WINES and SPIRITS may be ordered through every respectable Dealer, Hotel and Restaurant Keeper, &c., throughout India and the Colonies. The name

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

should appear on every Label, Cork, and Capsule.

Many Traders substitute other Brands, costing them less and showing more profit.

WINE PURVEYORS TO H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

GOLD MEDALLISTS. ESTABLISHED 1815.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRESENTATION GOLD WATCHES.

GOLD hunting keyless, ¾ plate clock watch, with minute repeater and chronograph, case richly enamelled, dark blue, and set with beautiful white diamonds ... ... Rs. 3,700, 4,000, 6,000

Gold hunting keyless half chronometer minute repeater, with chronograph and minute recorder, gold ornamented blue dial, with white figures, interchangeable white dial and black figures, heavy gold cases, richly encrusted with faultless diamonds, on red or blue enamel, surrounded by a row of very fine white pearls, both back and front, a magnificent six pointed diamond star in the centre of the cover, and a beautifully hand-painted sporting medallion on the obverse ... ... Rs. 4,000

In addition to the above, a variety of very grand gold watches for presentation, the massive gold cases artistically enamelled or set with gems, and combining in various ways every refinement of complicated mechanism, clock minute, repeater, calendar, chronograph, 8 day movement, &c. &c.

ENAMELLED MINIATURE MEDALLION PORTRAITS,

To be inserted in the domes of the above watches, exquisitely painted by our special artist from a good photograph with a careful reproduction of the coloring, cost from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350 extra.

OUR JUBILEE WATCH.

The portrait of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, protected in this way, forms an appropriate and interesting heirloom in commemoration of the Jubilee of her reign. It is a little gem of art as well as a faithful and pleasing likeness, and we can fix it into the dome of any of the above watches, or any other of sufficient size.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS,
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, BICYCLES, &c.,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

KEMP AND CO.'S

EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE

FORMS a sparkling draught equal to any Natural or Artificial Water, which renders it invaluable to Residents and Travellers in Warm Climates. Its occasional use is calculated to maintain health, and it may be taken every morning if circumstances require it, conquering the most obstinate cases of Constipation, and for Children it is an invaluable Saline Medicine.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4; Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE MORNING BATH.

KEMP & CO'S MAGNUM BONUM HONEY SOAP is one of the greatest luxuries obtainable in the East, both for the above and for general toilet purposes, is free from all impurities,

REFRESHING, INVIGORATING, DELIGHTFUL TO USE,

and never fails to impart a healthy tone to the system, the purest, best, and cheapest article yet imported into India.

3 Large Tablets ...Re. 1 0 | Per Box of doz. .....Rs. 3 8

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MONA BOUQUET.

Re. 1-8 per Bottle.
Three for Rs. 4.

THE FAR-FAMED Original and Genuine.
Yields the very SOULS OF FLOWERS.

HOAR & CO., The Outfitters. BOMBAY.

MORENAS AND COMPANY.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!!
TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!
SPEAKING DOLLS.
DRESSED DOLLS.
CHANGING FACES DOLLS.
WASHABLE DOLLS.
JOINTED DOLLS.
SLEEPING DOLLS.
MECHANICAL TOYS.
FANCY TOYS.
SKIN HORSES.
ROCKING HORSES.
TIN TOYS.
FATHER CHRISTMAS.
SPEAKING ANIMALS.
&c., &c., &c.

A large variety to select from. As 8 to Rs. 75 each.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
WINES, SPIRITS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, AND TO H. E. THE VICEROY.

FEDERICO PELITI, MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,

HAS the pleasure to announce that his establishment is now open, and that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the Confectionery line. Inspection is solicited to the large assortment of Fondants, plain and fancy, Chocolates, Pastry, etc., now on view. These will be found equal to any procurable in the best houses in Paris. His stock of Crystallized Fruits, Dragees, and French Provisions are all *Premier Choix*. Stores not approved of can be returned.

F. P. would also draw attention to the magnificent assortment of silk and plush hand-painted Bonbonieres, Baskets, Fancy Boxes, etc., all suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents. Also the latest novelties in French, German, and English crackers.

Christmas orders for Cakes, Plum Puddings, Mince Pies, and other delicacies can now be booked.

Mofussil orders carefully and punctually attended to.

F. PELITI.
73, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

1 A. Church Gate Street, Dec. 12th, 1887.

LIPP'S PIANOS

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.

Proprietress & Directress .....MRS. GEO. NORVILLE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 14TH DEC., 1887.

MINNIE PALMER'S GREAT SUCCESS:

A MUSICAL COMEDY,

IN THREE ACTS, ENTITLED,

MY

SWEETHEART.

INTERSPERSED WITH SONGS, DANCES, &c.

CHARACTERS.

Dr. Oliver	Mr. Geo. Anderson.
Hazold Bartlett	Mr. H. Nicholson.
Joe Shotwell	Mr. J. Devon.
Dudley Harcourt	Mr. C. Vane.
Tony Faust	Mr. D. C. Smith.
Tina Hatzell	Miss May Anderson.
Mrs. Fiester	Miss Emma Markham.
Mrs. Hatzell	Mrs. Norville.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld.

Doors open at 8-30 p. m. Overture at 9 p. m.

CHIARINI'S GRAND CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS.

GO AND BEHOLD THE GREAT WONDER.

WILL OPEN TO-NIGHT.

ENTRANCE ON CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

Near the Victoria Terminus Railway Station.

REMEMBER, OPEN TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, 1887.

UNDER MAMMOTH PAVILIONS.

Performances will be given EVERY EVENING.

Doors open at 8, commencing at 9.

Afternoon Performance on SATURDAY.

Doors open at 2-30 p.m., commencing at 3-30 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes with six chairs	Rs.	24
single chair in Box	,,	4
Dress Circle chairs, 1st class	,,	3
Stalls, carpeted seats, 2nd class	,,	2
Gallery, 3rd class	,,	1

Children under 10 and Soldiers under the rank of Officers half price except to Boxes. Tickets can be obtained daily at the Circus Ticket Office from 10 a. m. till 4 p. m.

☞ This is the LARGEST and best SHOW ever brought to Bombay.

The latest acquisition to Chiarini's Show is Harmston's Continental Circus from Europe.

The Harmstons are famous as Equestrians and Gymnasts.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

Has an established reputation of being one of the very best that travels, and will present many NOVEL, PLEASING, AND SENSATIONAL ACTS, AND SIGNOR CHIARINI'S GRANDLY TRAINED HORSES OF ROYAL WORTH.

And also includes this time a Troupe of JAPANESE FROM THE MIKADO'S O ROYAL THEATRE.

THE MENAGERIE

CONTAINS A COSTLY COLLECTION OF

Noble Specimens of the Animal Kingdom. Ponderous Den of Royal African Lions, exhibited by the Lion King, who enters the Den. Ponderous Den of Royal Bengal Tigers, exhibited by the noted Tiger Hunter from India, Mr. James Frame, who enters the Den. Living Emus, Birds of colossal size from Australia. Living Educated Performing Ceylon Elephants. Zebus, or the Sacred Cattle from India. School of Educated Dogs. Jockey-Riding Monkeys. Living man-eating Crocodiles from the River Nile, Egypt.

MIGHTY YEZO BEARS.

Recently of the Zoological Gardens of Tokio, the Capital of the Empire, which were presented to Signor Chiarini by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan. One of the Bears is the largest ever in captivity, and weighs over 2,000 lbs.

(English weight 2,000.)

CHIARINI'S CELEBRATED CIRCUS BAND will give a Grand Free Out-door Concert for one hour at the Band-stand in front of the Entrance to the vast Pavilion, before each performance commences.

L. MAYA, Secretary.

THE CITY LINE, s. s. CITY of "CANTERBURY," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 20 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th December, 1887.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PRACTICE on THURSDAY THIS WEEK will be confined to those members who are taking part in Solos, Quartettes, &c. Full chorus not required to attend.

There will be the usual full practices on MONDAY and THURSDAY next week.

R. B. NIXON, Conductor.

Bombay, 13th December, 1887.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO., LIMITED.

ધી નીઝ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered Office No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 3rd January, 1888, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz :—

1. To receive and adopt the audited accounts and balance sheet for the year ending 30th September 1887.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Goculdass Narronjee as Director in the room of Mr. Vullubdass Waljee, deceased.
4. To appoint auditors for the year 1887-88 and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors.

મુળજી જેઠાની કુા०

i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

N B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th Dec. 1887 to 3rd January 1888, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 12th December, 1887.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that I, the undersigned, have contracted to purchase from Mr. JAITHABHAI PURSHOTUM, all that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Girgaum, containing by admeasurement 1,430 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property of Jaffar Suleman, on the south by the cart of Rustomjee Dossabhai Sethna, on the west by the public passage, and on the north by the Breach Candy Road, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old survey No. 722, new survey No. 3,269, old survey No. 159, and new survey No. 8 021, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under ward No. 2 9, and street No. 620, Girgaum Road, ward No. 210, street No. 6 2, also Girgaum Road and ward No. 606, street No. 1, Cross Lane. Should any person have any right, title or claim thereto of any kind whatsoever either as a mortgagee lessee or under Conveyance Deed of Gift, &c., he she or they should communicate the same to the Municipal Commissioner in writing within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any claim whatsoever.

મેમણ હાજી જુશબ ઇશમાલ.

i.e., MEMON HAJI JUSUB ESMAIL.

On or about the 20TH TO 23RD DECEMBER,

Under the instructions of one of the largest EUROPEAN HOUSES,

SALE OF

MAGNIFICENT DIAMONDS AND RARE JEWELLERY.

Amongst the collection are a number of the finest pieces, part of the sale of the FRENCH CROWN JEWELS.

ALSO

CHOICE PIECES FROM THE LATE KING OF BAVARIA'S COLLECTION.

A numerable small OBJECTS and GEMS suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

CRAWFORD AND Co., Auctioneers,

Bombay December 13, 1887.

THE WATERBURY

JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.

1st Prize	...	...	Rs. 500
2nd ,,	...	...	,, 200
3rd ,,	...	...	,, 100
20 Prizes	...	...	,, 10 each

Coupon entitling holder to compete for the above prizes, given with each watch sold before December 31st, 1887.

Prizes awarded and list published February 1st, 1888.

Full particulars will be supplied by

THE AGENT to the Company, BOMBAY.

THE BATTLE OF THE WATCHES.

Watch buyers find it hard to discover which is the best of the many cheap watches offered for sale ; each retailer declaring the watch he offers to be better than every other.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,

Confident in the superiority of the Waterbury, and knowing it to be

THE CHEAPEST TIME-KEEPING WATCH IN THE WORLD,

Hereby issue to all dealers in cheap watches in India a

CHALLENGE

To run 1,000 to 10,000 WATERBURYS against a like number of any other make of Watches sold in India for Rs. 10 or less.

The loser or losers in the competition to forfeit the sum of Rs. 1,000 to an Indian harity, to be mutually agreed upon.

SUGGESTED CONDITIONS OF THE COMPETITION.

1. The watches tested to be identically the same as advertised and to be sold for the sum stated.
2. An umpire to be appointed whose decision shall be final. Umpire to be a Solicitor, Notary Public, or Public Accountant.
3. The watches to be exhibited publicly in one of the three presidential towns and to be kept running six days or longer.
4. The watches to be set to time at beginning of competition, and wound once every day in the presence of the umpire, who shall daily remove from competition all watches which have stopped or varied more than five minutes from gun-fire time.
5. The make of watch having the greatest number of survivors at the end of the contest to be declared the winner.

Any other fair condition which may be suggested will be accepted by the Company.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs 8-8.

Is accurate,

Will regulate to a minute a month,

Is durable, Is reliable,

Is made entirely by machinery,

Is therefore uniform in quality,

And is easily and cheaply repaired.

Guaranteed for one year.

Repaired at any time for one rupee or less.

THE WATERBURY

Will last a lifetime, as all damaged parts are replaced when watches are repaired.

CHAINS FOR THE WATERBURY,

IN ALL PATTERNS.

Equal to Silver, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2.

Equal to Gold, will stand acid, Rs. 3.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8 Rs. 8-8

May be obtained of dealers throughout the country, of

Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

Or from the Sole Agent for India,

WATERBURY WATCH CO., BOMBAY.

REGIMENTAL MESSES AND CLUBS

SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST PROVISIONS, BEERS, WINES, ÆRATED WATERS, &c., &c.,

BY

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

1887 !! CHRISTMAS 1887 !!

HAMILTON & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

BIRTHDAY AND COMPLIMENTARY PRESENTS.

HAMILTON & CO. have the honour to announce that their importations for the Present Season's Christmas Trade are now open and displayed in their Show-room. The great depression in every branch of manufacture, which has of late obtained in London, Paris, and Vienna, has checked purchases in Europe, and, in consequence their London Partners have been able to buy for cash, at unprecedented low prices, a varied and extensive collection of elegant and useful articles, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

HAMILTON & CO.,

IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG.

5, MEADOWS-STREET.

I. CIGARS AND CHEROOTS—Havannahs, Manillas, Javas, Veveys, Trichinopolys, Pondicherries, Burmahs, Coconadas, and Dindiguls.
II. TOBACCOS—Cut and plug, fresh and sweet.
III. CIGARETTES—Own manufacture, mild, mellow, and full-flavored.
IV. CIGARETTES—Egyptian, by direct importation from Cairo.
V. AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE—Eminently adapted for Indian use.
VI. IRON ENAMELLED WARE—Blue lined, superior quality.
VII. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AND APPARATUS—The newest and most select stock in India.
VIII. GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS—By R. Lipp and Son, Stuttgart.
IX. TABLE LINEN, &c.—Imported direct from the manufactory in Europe.
X. COOKING AND WARMING STOVES—Complete with all accessories.

SPECIAL PRICE-LISTS OF ABOVE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,

5. MEADOW-STREET. BOMBAY

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30 8
"PALE DRY."	,, 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	,, 28 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SPECIAL."	,, 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	,, 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	,, 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

1887. 'XMAS 1887.

SPLENDID PRESENTS.

Albums	from Rs.	8	to Rs.	45	Purses	from Rs.	3	to Rs.	8	Barometers	from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25
Ladies' Bags	,,	6	,,	20	Card Trays	,,	1	,,	4	Blotting Books	,, 5 ,, 20
Photo. Frames.	,,	2	,,	25	Writing Tables	,,	15	,,	—	Card Cases	,, 2 ,, 8
Carriage Clocks	,,	20	,,	75	Fans	,,	3	,,	25	Writing Desks.	,, 20 ,, 60
Dressing Bags and Cases	,,	15	,,	200	Glove & Handkerchief Boxes	,,	18	,,	25	Flower Vases	,, 3 ,, 35
Scrap Books	,,	5	,,	15	Work Boxes	,,	8	,,	20	Ivory Hair Brushes	,, 40 ,, 60
Jewel Boxes	,,	20	,,	50	Toilet Cases	,,	8	,,	35	Toys Mechanical	,, 8 ,, 30
Gladstone Bags	,,	20	,,	60	Cigarette Cases Silver	,,	20	,,	30	Musical Boxes.	,, 50 ,, 200
Smelling Salt Bottles	,,	6	,,	30	Stereoscopes					Sets of Scissors	,, 7 ,, 11
Photo. Screens.	,,	9	,,	20	with Views	,,	125	,,	—	Perambulators.	,, 20 ,, 75
Table Lamps	,,	20	,,	50	Opera Glasses	,,	20	,,	100	Office Requisites	,, 1 ,, 35
Tourist Cases	,,	5	,,	35	Fancy Sweet Boxes	,,	1	,,	15		
Ash Trays	,,	2	,,	6							

GOLD JEWELLERY, SILVER JEWELLERY, ELECTROPLATED WARE

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF EVERY REQUISITES.

FURTHER EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE increase of Travellers, Visitors and Residents in Bombay, has induced the Proprietor to make FURTHER VAST STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS beyond those carried out last year to this the most popular and successful hotel in India.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH is under construction with the usual kindness of the Landlord, and will be placed all around the building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most hotels, with added comfort to visitors and residents.

The SANITARY arrangements have had especial attention and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bedroooom has a Bathroom, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly steam power.

The DINING HALL—the largest and finest in India—is worthy of its name, having been the Hall of the High Court of Justice. There are Billiard, Reading, Smoking and Drawing Rooms for the use of residents.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour, with full access to sea breeze.

For TRAVELLERS the Great Western offers facilities in its proximity to Station, Harbour, Government, and other Offices.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel servants. Tariff, Rs. 5 per day Cook's coupons accepted.

NOTICES.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

Opposite Municipal Offices.

TOM SAYERS.....PROPRIETOR.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

THE ONLY HOTEL WITH A FRENCH COOK IN BOMBAY.

SPECIAL RATES FOR BOARDING WITHOUT LODGING.

Breakfast 9 to 11, Tiffin 1 to 3, Dinner 7-30 to 8-30,

After which cold Suppers can be supplied

Tiffins and Dinners can be arranged for any number f due notice is given.

A NINE DAYS' MISSION,

WILL BE PREACHED BY THE REV. FATHER BLACK,

AT

S. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

SUNDAYS.

Holy Communion and Mission Sermon ..... 7-30 a. m.
Evensong, Mission Sermon and Instruction ..... 6 p. m.

WEEKDAYS.

Mission Address ..... 7 a. m.
Mission Sermon and Instruction ..... 8-30 p. m.

SUBJECTS OF THE EVENING SERMONS.

Saturday, December	10,	THE KINDNESS OF GOD.
Sunday, ,,	11,	THE SOUL AWAKENED.
Monday, ,,	12,	THE PENITENT.
Tuesday, ,,	13,	THE DEAD SOUL.
Wednesday, ,,	14,	DEATH.
Thursday, ,,	15,	JUDGMENT.
Friday, ,,	16,	THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
Saturday, ,,	17,	THE REFUSAL.
Sunday, ,,	18,	CONFESSION.
Monday ,,	19,	PERSEVERANCE.

The Missioner will be glad to see persons who wish for further instruction or advice, if they will make an appointment with him by letter, or he may be spoken with after any of the services, or between the hours of 12 noon and 1 p. m, or 4 and 6 p. m. in the Church daily throughout.

HOW TO MAKE THE MOST OF THE MISSION.

Come regularly to one or both sets of Services.
Induce others to do the same and pray for them.
Pray every night that what you hear may be blessed to your Soul.
If in darkness or difficulty, after prayer, ask advice.
Do not despair of getting good, even if it comes slowly.
The last large tram leaves Mazagon (Warl Bunder) at 10-10 p. m. Trams from Byculla up to p. m.

R. L. PAGE.

THE steamer "ASCALON," 1,523 tons nett register, stranded fourteen miles North-West of Galle, will be sold as she lies BY PUBLIC AUCTIONon the 17th of December.

FINLAY MUIR & Co., Lloyd's Agents.

24th November, 1887.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A LECTURE will be delivered in the above Institute at 5-30 p.m., on MONDAY, the 19th inst., by the Hon. Secretary. Subject—"Some Characteristics of the Natives of India."—Members and their Families as also the General Public are invited to attend.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of MYRABOLANS (Hirda Nuts) will be held by the Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, at Satara, on the 6th January 1888, commencing at noon.

Particulars can be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

The HIRDAS are on view at the Depot, and can be seen by applying to the Range Forest Officers.

C. GREATHEED, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Satara.

Camp Surul, 7th December, 1887.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY WANTED.—Salary Rs 500 per mensem, rising by annual increments (for fully approved service) of Rs. 50 per mensem to a maximum of Rs. 800 per mensem. Applications, with COPY of testimonials, to be sent to

G. MANSON, Secretary.

7th December 1887.

DECOY DUCKS.

SPLENDID IMITATIONS.

Each, Rs. 15.

PORTABLE CAMP BATHS,—CAMP BASINS, BEDS, &c.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld. BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.

JEAN BARDOU. Original Manufacturer of JOB.

Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 66, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Cotton Waste required by the Company for twelve months commencing the first day of February 1888 :—

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied, separately, by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Acting Agent at his office Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on Wednesday, December 14th, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Teader can be obtained and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th Nov. 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS, required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1888.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Forms, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Acting Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p m., Gunfire, on WEDNESDAY, December 14th, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Teader can be obtained and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office Parel, 26th November, 1887.

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

ધી બાંબે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કૉરપોરેશન લિમિટેડ.

ધી બાંબે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, 1887, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, for the following purposes :—

I. To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co. Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 7th December, 1887.

In accordance with section 108 of the Articles of Association, the Books of the above Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the office of the Corporation on and after to-day.

WALLACE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of FRANCIS STEWART CHAPMAN, late of No. 36, Stanhope Gardens, South Kensington in the country of Middlesex, formerly a member of Her Majesty's Bombay Civil Service, European, deceased, (who died at No. 36, Stanhope Gardens aforesaid on the 5th day of May 1887, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 19th day of November 1887, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FRASER SALTER HORE and AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY of Bombay, Attorneys of the said Court, and two of the constituted Attorneys of MARY CHARLOTTE CHAPMAN, widow and sole Executrix named in the said Will for her use and benefit, and limited until she shall obtain Probate granted to her to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the undersigned, Solicitors for the said Fraser Salter Hore and Augustus Aysaford Conroy, on their behalf at their office in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 7th day of January 1888, as after that date the said Fraser Salter Hore and Augustus Aysaford Conroy as such Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Mary Charlotte Chapman as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 22nd day of November 1887.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN, Administrator's Solicitors.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have, for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY*, been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	,,
Graacher (Mosel)	15	,,
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	—
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	—
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	—
4 St. Christoly	—	13
5 St. Estephe	14	—
6 St. Emilion	15	—
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	—

BEER.—

Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs. 22
,, ,, 8 doz. Pints ,, 31

TERMS—NETT CASH.

Apply to

BREUL & Co., Bombay, 28, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	—
Ernest Irroy a Carte d'Or	,, 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 42 0	,, 43 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABERMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Laubenheimer	R. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	,, 18 0	,, 18 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, —
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, —
Leiterauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, —	,, —
Hochheimer Berg	,, 36 0	,, 36 0
Rudesheimer	,, —	,, 25 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, —

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	—

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 18 0	—
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	—
Very Superior ,,	,, 26 0	—
Most Superior Old Red Port	,, 30 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	,, 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0	—

CLARETS.

From MESSRS. H. & G. HALARSEQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	—
Les Canons	,, 16 0	18 —
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	—
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	,, 32 0	—
Chateau Mauvezin	,, 27 0	—

From MUNNER & FILS.

St. Estephe	Rs. 12	14 0
Chateau Canon	,, 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	—
Chateau Larose	,, 26 0	—

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	—

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	—
Chateau Roemer	,, 14 0	—

From FRANZ SCARWART.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Red Star	,, 13 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	,, 24 0	
Cognac, Gold seals, Blue capsules	,, 29 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy ***	,, 37 0	

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	,, 28 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	
,, ,, *	,, 22 8	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	,, 19 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 8 4	,, 5 4
Grimm's	,, 5 0	,, —

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Grignolino	,, 11 0	—
,, Barbera	,, 11 0	—

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do.	,, 16 0	—
Italian do.	,, 18 0	—
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	—
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	—
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. to 3lbs.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at 1 0
,, ,,	1 do. 1 8
,, ,,	2 do. 2 12

FROM BUSS, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin.	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 3 2	Rs. 1 6
Celery	,, —	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, —	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup	,, —	,, 0 10
Young Carrots	,, —	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	,, —	,, 0 10
Macaroni	,, —	,, 0 13
White Cabbage	,, —	,, 0 12
Small Sausages	,, —	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages	,, —	,, 1 6

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. p r annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row

Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

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PANEL PORTRAITS, beautifully executed,

Size 11½ inches by 6½ inches. Rs. 7-8 each.

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H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
H. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, in Masonic Robes.

The latter also in colours. Rs. 12-8 each.

Cabinet size Photographs of H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, in Masonic Robes. Re. 1-8 each.

Frames, Cabinet size, Glass bevilled edges, and silver borders with new metal spring back	Rs. 2 8
Do. do. with decorated front—water lilies, &c.	Rs. 3 8
Frames, Cabinet size, Plush from	Rs. 4 to 6-8
Do. do. new pattern for Crystoleum pictures	Rs. 7 0

PHILIPS AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Gutta-percha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

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JUBILEE COOKERY BOOK.

CONTAINS RECIPES for making favorite INDIAN DISHES, the directions being worded plainly and simply so that the merest novice in the art of Cookery may prepare the Dishes. Amongst many others will be found receipts for making Christmas Sweets, such as Culcals, Coloured Almond Sweets, Christmas Sweets, called Mossapow, delicious Christmas Cake, called Bonde Portugal Christmas HoneyComb Cake, Christmas Puddings and Plum Cakes, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Hulwas, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutney, Curries.—Apply to

MRS. FRED BREWIN, Mazagon, Bombay.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SITUATED close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Termini at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Sale of Narayen Cotton Mills, 3 p.m.
Temperance Concert, Colaba Wesleyan Chapel, 8-30 p.m.
Divine Service, St. Peter's, Mazagon, 8-30 p.m.
Minnesinger's Smoking Concert, Gymkhana Pavilion, 9-30 p.m.
Evening party to the Maharaja of Bhownugger, Malabar Hill, 9 p.m.
Norville's Gaiety Company, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 12th :—Akaba (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday :—Vulcan (s), from Liverpool; Siam (s), London; Commilla (s), Karachi; and City of Canterbury (s), Glasgow.

FAIR.—The annual Kalbadevie Temple fair will be held this day on the Kalbadevie Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s. s. Zambesi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m., to-day, the 14th inst.

ST. JOHN'S COLABA.—The Rev. Father Gardner of St. Peter's, Mazagon, will preach the third special Advent sermon in this Church, this evening, at 6 o'clock.

LOST PROPERTY.—Ewant Bapoojee, a resident of Baroda who has lately arrived from Nassick, reported having lost on the 10th instant, somewhere between Bholeshwar and Moogbhat, a leather purse containing a gold ornament set with pearls, valued at Rs. 700 and Rs. 7 in cash.

REPORTED THEFT.—Danjee Vishram, living at Jail Road, reported to the police on Monday that during the night previous his dwelling was entered by some person or persons, who removed a box into a back yard, forced it open, and took therefrom currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 1,350 together with gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 122.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday dismissed the case in which Mr. K. M. Shroff, the secretary to the S. P. C. A., charged four bullock drivers with torturing their animals. The men, it appeared, yoked emaciated bullocks to Municipal water carts and Mr. Shroff, observing that they were hardly able to draw the carts, had the men given in charge. The Worship did not think the men were to blame, as they were in the hands of contractors, who again employed sub-contractors. As the contractors were employed by the Municipality his Worship thought Mr. Shroff might bring the matter to the notice of the Corporation.

PREFERRING JAIL TO WORK.—John Dyke and eleven other seamen of the British ship Lowther Castle were yesterday charged before Mr. Crawley-Boevey by Captain Scarborough with wilful disobedience of order. The men refused work on Saturday night because the prosecutor refused to give them their discharge. Before the Magistrate the men complained of ill-treatment at the hands of the chief officer. This was denied, and as the men still refused to go on board and work, his Worship remarked that the jail here was rather worse than the one in Cardiff, and he would send every "man jack" of them in there. His Worship, however, gave them time to reconsider what they would do. After several hours' consideration the sailors still determined to go to jail rather than on board, and they were accordingly sentenced to ten days' hard labour in the House of Correction.

DOUBLE CHARGE OF THEFT.—Rama Mahadew, against whom there appeared a register of one previous conviction, was yesterday charged by Inspector Jones, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, upon two separate charges of theft of wearing apparel. The property was of the collective value of Rs. 6 and belonged to Pandoo Rama and another mill labourer. It was stolen from their residence at Cannateepoora on Sunday night last. The accused was arrested on suspicion by a policeman on the night in question with a bundle of clothes in his possession. As he could not state satisfactorily how he became possessed of the property he was arrested. Subsequently the clothes were found to belong to the two complainants. Pleading guilty the accused was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PAREL MYSTERY.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, Superintendent Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, of the Bombay Detective Police, charged Syed Gool Syed Khairoolakhan, described as a carpenter and a native of Peshawur, and Noor Mahomed Ameerkhan, a labourer, and a native of Jelalabad, both of whom recently lived at Bapoo Pakmode Street, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, the former with committing murder by causing the death of his wife named Sheriffa Khatoon on or about the 21st November last, and the latter with abetting the commission of the said offence.

Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali said that in this case the dead body of a woman was found in a box at Parel. Abdool Ali was the husband of the woman. The two accused were brought down to Bombay from Aden in consequence of information received. The result of the inquest before the coroner was not yet known, as it was adjourned to Saturday the 17th instant. Besides he had to make further enquiries. He therefore requested that the accused might be given in charge of the police for three days and that the case he remanded to Saturday next, the 17th instant.

The Magistrate granted the application, and postponed the hearing of the case as requested.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Peveril in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

THE HINGOLEE PRESS COMPANY.

THE third annual meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, 28 Meadow Street, Mr. Augustus Breul, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

The directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of the Press Company for the year ending 31st October 1887. With the prospects of a good cotton crop last year, your directors had resolved to keep the press at Hingolee and give it another trial before going to the expense of removing the same to some other cotton mart. It was, however, found that the press could not be employed profitably owing to the cotton dealers preferring to send their cotton unpressed to Khangaum and Akola, where higher rates were always obtainable. Seeing that there was no chance of an improvement your directors decided to remove the Press to Akola. This work was commenced in the month of May and completed in November at an expenditure of Rs. 11,692-13-10. The pressing season at Akola has just begun, and your directors are glad to say that out of the total arrivals at Akola up to date of 634 bales, 416 bales have been pressed by this company. Your press, being in every respect superior to any of those of the other press companies, and having the support of the largest cotton buyers, your directors feel confident in the future prosperity of this company. Referring to the account of the year under record, your directors regret to say that only 229 bales were pressed during that period, and that the accounts close with a loss of Rs. 11,465-13-0, which includes the loss in the previous year of Rs. 6,447-3-8. Under the circumstances your directors have decided to forego their fees for attending meetings, nor have the secretaries and managers, Messrs. Breul & Co., charged anything for Bombay office expenses. By the removal of this Press Company's property to Akola its value has been greatly enhanced, and your directors have no doubt that it will show a profitable return in future.

The directors' report and the audited accounts up to 31st October 1887, were adopted and passed. Messrs. Nanu Narayen Kothare and Chundra Ramjee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. The appointment of Mr. A. Breul as a director was confirmed. Mr. Ardasir Cursetjee Furdoonjee was appointed auditor for the ensuing year with a remuneration of Rs. 100 for the year. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION AND UNIVERSITY REFORM.

THE Bombay Graduates' Association have sent in a memorial to the Senate in the course of which they say :—

Your memorialists have heard with pleasure that in the project of an act to consolidate and amend the University Act prepared by the present Vice-Chancellor their desire to effect a change in the existing state of the law has to a great extent been anticipated; but the change intended to be introduced in the mode of appointment of future unofficial Fellows is not sufficiently broad to meet the necessities of the day, or sufficiently elastic to admit of the representation of all the local graduates who are not already Fellows of the University. Section X. of the projected act limits the electoral body of the University to Fellows and Graduates of not less than five years' standing. As the generality of graduates are about 21 years old at the time of their graduation there is no gound for fear on account of their youth and inexperience. Many graduates after a most successful academical career are obliged by circumstances to enter into active life immediately after their first graduation. Many of them afterwards distinguish themselves in various ways so as to deserve to have a share in the administration of the University. Such men are sure to command respect from graduates in general and ought to be eligible for election to Fellowships.

Section XII. of the proposed Act restricts the eligibility for nomination to a Fellowship to graduates of Indian and British Universities of not less than five years' standing and of certain enumerated degrees. This principle will exclude *in toto* the local graduates who are not M.A.'s M.D.'s or LL. B.'s and who form by far the largest number of graduates, and to whom the University owes no small a share of its usefulness and success. Hence your memorialists think no restriction of the kind ought to be imposed at least on local graduates who ought to be given every facility and encouragement in taking an active interest in the welfare of their own *almamater*. Your memorialists further think that in view of ultimately making the University a self-governing body, reflecting the intelligence of the Presidency and the local talents which are themselves the products of the University, the eligibility to a Fellowship should be extended, so far as the class of local graduates is concerned, to all who are of not less than five years' standing and at least one-half the total number of Fellows in the Senate should be composed of local graduates exclusively. The Governor in Council may continue for the present to select the remaining half of the Fellows out of graduates of foreign Universities or other fit and proper persons by way of removing any inequality or disadvantage that may possibly result by a too exclusive predominance of local graduates in the management of the University.

Your memorialists believe that if the Government see their way to modify the projected Act in the direction above indicated in the appointment of future Fellows, it will considerably augment the usefulness of the new measure and satisfy the present aspirations of the rising class of such local graduates as are desirous of taking an active share in the Government of their own University. Moreover, your memorialists trust it would be deemed right and proper that those who have had personal experience of the practical working of the University should be allowed to take part in its future administration and to share its cares and responsibilities with a view to secure healthy progress.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

A DISPUTED TRANSACTION IN MYRABOLUMS.

LALJEE KUTCHRA AND OTHERS *vs.* DHURUMSEY KARA AND ANOTHER.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the suit. On the 30th March 1887, by a Gujerate agreement, the defendants, who are father and son, agreed to deliver to the plaintiffs, at their warehouse, at Mandvie Bunder, 90 candies of myrabolums. The plaintiffs informed them of a contract entered into by them with Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, to supply the latter with 150 tons of myrabolums; and the defendants were told that it was for the purpose of fulfilling that contract that the goods were ordered from them. They advanced to defendants a sum of Rs. 2,000 in respect of the agreement. The price of myrabolums of the quality contracted for began to rise, and the defendants failed to deliver the goods according to the contract. The plaintiffs were in consequence unable to fulfil their contract with Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, and had become liable to them in damages for their breach of contract to the extent of Rs. 2,000. They had also lost the profits they expected to make on the transaction had the goods been delivered by the defendants according to the agreement. They sued to recover Rs. 3,854-3, and asked for a refund of the Rs. 2,000 paid by them to the defendants. The latter denied being partners, and denied having entered into or signed the alleged agreement with the plaintiffs. The first defendant said that, on the 30th March 1887, on behalf of one Gunput Luxman, of Junner, he agreed to sell to plaintiffs 90 candies of myrabolums, but it was agreed that the goods should be delivered at Callian. He gave to plaintiffs a memorandum with regard to the transaction, which, he said, the plaintiffs had suppressed. The price of myrabolums did not rise, but fell after the execution of the contract; and the plaintiffs failed to take delivery of the goods at Callian, though frequently requested to do so. Defendant said he had an account with plaintiffs, in regard to which the Rs. 2,000 were paid; and after making certain deductions for loss on a re-sale of the goods on plaintiffs' account, &c., he brought into Court Rs. 498-6-0, which was the only amount due to the plaintiffs. The second defendant, the father of the first, said he was not joint in estate or business with the first defendant, and he denied having entered into an agreement with the plaintiffs. His Lordship was of opinion that the weight of evidence was in favour of the plaintiffs, and that the agreement really was to deliver the goods in Bombay. If a broker contracted to execute a contract in his own name, he made himself personally liable to carry it out. His Lordship was inclined to believe the plaintiff's version of the matter, and that the defendants were liable. As regarded the deposit of Rs. 2,000, his Lordship held that the sum was advanced to the defendants in respect of this particular transaction. The transaction was a joint one, and for the fulfilment of it both the defendants, father and son, were jointly responsible. His Lordship awarded the plaintiffs Rs. 2,252-3-0 as damages, which was the difference between the contract price and the market price of the day. Upon the evidence his Lordship was inclined to believe that the defendants knew about the contract the plaintiffs had entered into with Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, and ordered the defendants to repay to plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,000 which had been advanced to them. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 4,252-3-0, with interest and costs.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE N.-W. RAILWAY.

A LAHORE correspondent writes as follows on the above subject to the *Pioneer* :—

The guard, Brookes, who was in charge of the train in the carriage of which the dastardly outrage was committed on Mrs. King on Sunday last, has been sent up for trial. The Magistrate of Jhelum has allowed ten days' remand to allow the police, to make further inquiries. The evidence against Brookes, from statements made to the police, shows that on his being arrested blood stains were found on his shoes, and clothes. In Mrs. King's statement she says the man had no hat or coat on. In addition to the above evidence of guilt, marks of blood were found in the brake van. The statements of a passenger and the second guard prove they saw Brookes walking on the foot-board of the train between Gujrat and Lala Musa. Brookes bears a bad character and is known to the police. Only about six weeks ago he was fined for being drunk and assaulting a shopkeeper. It is believed that he has been imprisoned down country, where he was working as a guard on one of the lines. Brookes is now in custody.

OUTRAGE ON A MAGISTRATE AT LAHORE.

AN outrage of a very serious nature took place in the Court of the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Kennedy, at Lahore, on Friday. A prisoner, a notorious bad character and ex-policeman, who had been on two former occasions sentenced to imprisonment by Mr. Kennedy, was tried on a charge of theft, and when sentence was being passed, he took a stone, which he had concealed in his clothes, and threw it with great force and struck Mr. Kennedy full in the face, causing a somewhat severe wound. The prisoner, referred to above, was named Kashi Ram, and was brought under arrest from the City Kotwali charged with having committed theft in the house of Rai Boota Mull, Judge of the Small Cause Court. Mr. Kennedy, found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a term of two years—a well-deserved sentence, because Kashi Ram is an old offender well known to the police, and has frequently been imprisoned for various crimes. For the outrage Kashi Ram was sentenced by the Deputy Commissioner to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment, 3 months to be solitary confinment and Rs 30 fine: in default six months further rigorous imprisonment under Section 332 Indian Penal Code. That is the extreme penalty allowed by the law.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

MADRAS.

A VERY MUCH MARRIED MAN.—A Havildar of a Corps in Garrison was sued by one of his wives for maintenance in the Court of the Bangalore 2nd Magistrate on Friday. Some funny facts transpired in this case. It would appear that this old non-commissioned officer is a Polygamist of the first water; so far he has been blessed with four wives, but only three are now living. He was once a Christian, and only laid claim to one wife; this woman, his first wife, died; he then cast aside his Christianity and became a Hindu and Polygamist pure and simple by degrees, of course. His second venture in the matrimonial market was at Rangoon; this one he left in the land of paddy, when he hied back to the City-of-Beans, and committed matrimony with a grass-cutter woman, who succeeded in securing an allowance of rupees four per month from her partner, who three months ago married a fourth wife without consulting his spouses Nos. 2 and 3, who naturally considered they had a voice in his taking to himself a plurality of wives.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

SERIOUS FIRE AT MURREE.—A very serious fire occurred at Khyragully on the night of the 3rd inst., where three barracks for single men, *viz.*, 2, 3, and 4, No. 24 offices and coffee-shop, No. 36, lavatory, No. 65, necessary, with barrack furniture, and school property, were totally destroyed. The Sergeants' quarters at the end of No. 1 barrack had its roof destroyed. The aggregate value of property destroyed is about Rs. 11,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and a Board of investigation has been ordered.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—A duftari of the Aitchison College has been arrested on a charge of forging a cheque for Rs. 380 on the Bank of Bengal in the name of Major-General Black, Governor of the College. About Rs. 300 were found in the house of one Shankar Das, who has confessed.—*Morning Post.*

THE PAPAL MISSION TO IRELAND.

MONSIGNOR PERSICO, the Papal Envoy to Ireland, has received further instructions from the Vatican to continue in Ireland for the present. The informatory part of his mission, however, is now terminated, and what may be called the executive portion is about to begin. His report, also, is rapidly approaching completion. Portions of it have, of course, already reached the Vatican, and the Pope knows pretty well what his envoy's conclusions amount to.

Monsignor Persico emphatically asserts that the Irish cause is intrinsically a just and sacred one, and he recognizes that England for the last half-century has resolutely endeavoured to make every reparation for the past. He cannot fail to acknowledge, however, that there is much from an industrial, civic, and political point of view still required to establish a balance of equality, which is the only true and solid basis of a lasting union. While setting forth the justice of the cause of Ireland, Monsignor Persico strongly disapproves of the means employed by agitators to foment civil war and to substitute a policy of violence for that of constitutional action. The Plan of Campaign he treats as a strike of farmers who seek to impose upon landlords a lowering of the value of their property. Like all other strikes, it confounds the just complaints of those who work under conditions not satisfactory to themselves with those of the idle and incapable. As to the main question, that of Home Rule, the envoy declares that for this the country is not ripe; and that, moreover, no measure of the kind hitherto put forward merits serious discussion. He states, however, that there is in Ireland a universal aspiration after progressive emancipation, which the English Government will do well to reckon with.

It is evident from the above (the correspondent observes) that Monsignor Persico's report deprecates certain methods adopted by such prelates as Archbishops Croke and Walsh, and those who can read between the lines of Papal documents will see the gentle hint which this report conveys. On the other hand, Monsignor Persico frankly disapproves of a policy of coercion, which, he says, has always been sterile, and now constitutes a real danger, as it gives a false halo to political martyrdom and hampers constitutional action. Another result of it, which he deprecates, is that it causes the substitution of secret societies for organizations working respectably and within the limits of lawful agitation. The report naturally and reasonably concludes by insisting upon the necessity for the formation of a moderate party in Ireland on the lines of conciliation. By this means some precise result may, he thinks, be arrived at, and the Irish cause not delivered up to agents of a revolutionary propaganda and to Socialist agitators. Finally, I may add that Monsignor Persico will shortly transmit to the Bishops and clergy of Ireland some important instructions from the Pope as to their future political attitude.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FISHERIES COMMISSION.

THE Anglo-American Fisheries Commission began its sittings at the State Department, Washington, on Tuesday, November 22. Three Commissioners for each country attended, with two secretaries—Mr. Bergne for England, and Mr. Moore, Assistant Secretary of State, for the United States. The New York correspondent of the *Standard* says :—

The case which the American Government will lay before the Conference will be as follows :—That all the troubles between the two nations have arisen from disputes under the Treaty of 1818, and have recurred afresh after each temporary arrangement. Therefore what is needed is not a new interpretation but a new treaty. The Americans ask, first, an agreement upon the boundaries which shall separate the common rights from the exclusive rights of fishing along the coast. In order to settle the controversy about the headlands, they will agree that Americans shall be excluded from bays that are less than ten miles wide, and that the distance of three marine miles from such bays shall be calculated from a straight line across the entrance. An effort will be made to agree upon rules to regulate the approach of fishing-vessels to the coast for such purposes as are specified in the Treaty of 1818. It will be proposed that the commanders of the British and American cruisers shall jointly investigate any infractions of the rules, that seizures shall be adjudicated upon at Halifax if the commanders so agree; if the commanders disagree, an umpire, to be chosen by lot, shall decide whether the case shall be tried or the vessel released. The United States Government will ask for the ordinary commercial privileges for fishing-vessels under the usual restrictions governing such traffic. The question has arisen how far the most-favoured-nation clauses in existing treaties might impede a Commercial Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the States.

Mr. Chamberlain has been received at Washington with an amount of cordiality which surprises only those who fostered an expectation to the contrary.

A TRAGEDY AT OTLEY.

A SHOCKING occurrence is reported from Otley, near Bradford. A county-court bailiff named Taylor, aged fifty, quarrelled with his wife at two o'clock on Thursday morning, Nov. 24, because she disturbed him in going to attend a sick child. He followed his wife downstairs, and a lodger hearing the altercation attempted to interfere. Taylor thereupon threatened "to swing" for both of them, and picking up a double-barrelled gun fired in the dark. The woman was not struck, but the full charge entered the body of the child, which died immediately. The wife and lodger escaped. The police attempted to force an entrance, and Superintendent Birkhill was just prizing the door open with a crowbar when Taylor fired from a side-window and killed him, the shot taking effect in the head. The police then withdrew, but maintained a close watch on the house, the excitement being intense. About three hours later Taylor opened the door to let out his remaining child, and the police then rushed in. The first constable received a terrific blow from a spade, but held on to the man, and with the help of his comrades secured him. The gun was found with both barrels loaded. The prisoner said he was glad he had had revenge.

AN energetic but fruitless attempt has been made by the Panslavists to prevail upon the Czar to lend assistance to the Abyssinians against Italy and England. Although the argument as to Russia's interests in the Red Sea was strenuously put forward, it availed nothing, the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says, against the Czar's determination not to mix up Russia in the Abyssinian affair.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 19TH TO 25TH NOV. INCLUSIVE.)

THE Princess of Wales, with her daughters, arrived in London from Denmark on Saturday and left Marlborough House on Wednesday for Sandringham.

The Lord Chancellor on Wednesday laid the foundation-stone of the new City of London Law Court.

The Church Defence Institution has issued a memorandum inviting aid for resolute resistance to attacks on the Welsh Church.

The annual conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations was opened at Oxford on Tuesday, when a very numerous body of delegates assembled under the presidency of Mr Ashmead-Bartlett M.P. The proceedings were continued on Wednesday, and fair trade, tithe rent-charge, the Welsh Church, woman's suffrage, and other subjects were discussed.

Lord Salisbury visited Oxford on Wednesday in connexion with the sittings of the conference, and was presented with complimentary addresses from numerous Conservative societies and clubs. In the evening he spoke upon public affairs at a great gathering in the Corn Exchange, and also at an overflow meeting in the Town-hall.

Mr. W. H. Smith, speaking on Saturday at Newton Abbott, Devon, dwelt on the necessity of further measures to check obstruction in the House of Commons.

Lord G. Hamilton spoke on Monday night at a banquet of the Leathersellers' Company, at which Sir C Warren was presented with the freedom of the Guild.

Sir W. Harcourt attended a Liberal Conference at Lancaster on Tuesday, and in the evening spoke at a meeting at Morecambe, animadverting on Mr. Goschen's recent speeches in Lancashire, and disparaging the coming Unionist demonstration at Dublin. He also addresse a political meeting at Penrith on Wednesday.

At a Liberal meeting at Middlesbrough, on Monday night, Mr. Childers asserted that indignities and moral torture are now being inflicted on Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P.

A Liberal Unionist Association for Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire has been formed.

Earl Granville addressed a meeting held at Leeds on Wednesday night, to advocate self-government for Ireland and disestablishment of the Welsh Church.

Sir G. Trevelyan addressed his constituents at Glasgow on Tuesday night, strongly censuring the Irish policy of the Government.

The Internal Sugar Bounty Conference met for the first time at the Foreign Office yesterday.

Mr. Dillon, M.P., spoke in Music-hall, Edinburgh, on Monday evening, defending the Plan of Campaign and charging the Irish Executive with seeking to drive the people into rebellion.

Sir C. Warren on Friday last issued a notice prohibiting public meetings in Trafalgar-square and also the approach of processions near its vicinity. On Sunday the Square was guarded by a cordon of police, assisted by a body of special constables, and although during the day a crowd hung about Charing-cross no attempt was made to invade the forbidden area.

A demonstration to protest against the imprisonment of Mr. O'Brien was held on Sunday afternoon in Hyde Park, to which various Radical clubs went in procession with bands and banners. Violent speeches were made from several platforms to a large concourse of people, and resolutions condemnatory of the Irish Executive and of Sir Charles Warren's proclamations were passed.

A disastrous collision occurred in the Channel off Dover on Saturday night, during a fog between the Netherlands American Navigation Company's screw steamer W. A. Scholten, bound from Rotterdam for New York, and the steamer Rosa Mary. The former vessel, which had 210 persons, chiefly Germans, on board, soon sank, with the loss of about 120 lives, 87 of her passengers and crew being rescued by the help of the Ebro, of Sunderland.

A fishing boat was capsized in a heavy sea while entering Kirkcaldy harbour on Tuesday, and her crew of five men perished.

Two young girls were burnt to death at Bermondsey through the accidental explosion of a spirit lamp in the room where they were sitting.

The three young children of a mason, living at Somers-town, perished in a fire which broke out in their home on Wednesday.

It has been decided by the Court of Appeal that the Divisional Court, in releasing the Rev. J. Bell Cox on a *habeas corpus* after his arrest for disobeying the monition of Lord Penzance, discharged him wrongfully.

At Bow-street Police-court on Monday, two Americans, named Callan and Harkins, were charged with being found in possession of dynamite and concerned in a conspiracy likely to endanger life. Some preliminary evidence having been given by the police, Sir J. Ingham remanded the prisoners for a week.

Mr. Doughty, the delegate of London working men, has been sentenced by the Ennis magistrates to one month's imprisonment with hard labour for an offence under the Crimes Act.

A proclamation has been issued suppressing all the branches, about 60 in number, of the National League in county Kerry.

The landlords in county Limerick are granting liberal reductions to their tenants.

OBITUARY.—Gen. H. Lawrence, Ben. Inf. Ret.; R. H. Wallace Dunlop, Esq., late Ben. C.S.; Col. J. E. Hughes, Mad Ret.; Lord Northwick; Viscount Lifford; Gen. D. J. Gamble, C. B.; Gen. H. Darby-Griffith, C.B.; Col. J. Machen, J.P., D.L.; Col. E. Akroyd; Maj. C. P. Teesdale; Maj. W. Poste; Capt. H. Bell; Mr. Titus Salt; Mr. J. A. Clarke; Mr. David Balfour; Mr. H. Gordon-Cumming; the Countess of March; the Countess of Dalhousie; H. R. H. Don Juan de Borbon,

The Rouvier Ministry was defeated in the French Chamber on Saturday by a vote rejecting a motion made by the Premier to postpone the interpellation brought forward by M. Clémenceau in reference to the Wilson scandals. The Cabinet thereupon announced their resignation, which M. Grevy accepted, afterwards sending in succession for M. de Freycinet, M. Clemenceau, M. Brisson, and other party leaders, who are stated to have one and all represented that the crisis was not Ministerial only, but involved the position of the President himself. M. Grevy at length yielded, and a transition Cabinet will now be formed to prepare the way for the election of his successor.

The long-talked-of meeting between the Czar and the Emperor William took place at Berlin on Friday last, and is stated to have been very cordial. Prince Bismarck also had an interview of over an hour's duration with the Czar, who left for his own dominions the same night.

The German Reichstag was formally opened yesterday, the speech from the throne declaring the object of the foreign policy of the Empire to be to strengthen peace and avert unjust attacks by means of treaties and friendly alliances.

The general health of the Crown Prince is satisfactory, though his voice is still very hoarse.

At a secret sitting of the Bulgarian Sobranje, the Ministers not being present, it has been unanimously decided to bring to trial the ex-Minister Karaveloff and four of his colleagues.

The difference between the Governments of Greece and Roumania has not yet been arranged.

Spain and Italy have given their assent to the Anglo-French Convention relating to the Suez Canal.

The Diet of Agram has passed a law suspending trial by jury during two years for Press offences.

The condition of the Empress Eugenie, who is now at Amsterdam, gives cause for much uneasiness.

The expeditionary force under Sir F. de Winton captured the stronghold of the Yonnie tribe at Robarrie, Sierra Leone, on Monday.

An armed force of Boers is gathered on the border of Swaziland, threatening to seize the country.

The Assembly of Victoria has passed the Australasian Naval Force Bill.

The Anglo-American Fisheries Commission began its sittings at Washington on Tuesday.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W R Burkitt, BCS	Capt J F Worlledge, BSC
Mr G E Thomas, B	Capt W A D O'Mealy, B
Mr A Macdonnell, B	Brig-Surg W H Roberts, MD, B
Mr T E Ivens, B	Lieut E W L Holt, MSC
Mr M P Coode, B	Lieut C J Mollise, Bo SC
Major F V Corbett, R Eng	Lieut E C Carter, Bo SC
Major A N Sandilands, BSC	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E B Alexander, BCS, 3 days.	Lt-ColA Bredin, MSC, 6mo
Mr A E C Casey, BCS, 6 months.	Mr C H Jopp, Bo CS, 3 mo
Col C H Luard, R Eng, to Feb 16, 1888	Mr S W Seymour, Bo., 6 mo
Maj. W Hailes, BSC, 3 mo	Sub-Cond W Hume, Bo 2 mo.
Lieut E L Wright, BSC, 2 mo	Third Grade Officer T S Edwardes, Indian Marine, 6 mo.
Surg-Major G C Ross, B, 2 mo	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W H D'Oyly, BCS	Surg D French Mullen, B
Mr J Nisbet, B	Mr W A Ease, Bo CS
Mr A H Gayer, B	Mr E Lawrence, Bo SC
Lt-Col P W Smith, B Inf.	Lt-Col J Hunter, Bo SC
Major J C P Neville, BSC.	Capt E. L. Elliot, Bo SC.

TEAS.—Choicest and cheapest, from as. 10 to Rs. 3-8 per lb. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MR. GLADSTONE AND COLONEL DOPPING.

MESSRS. ROBINS, Cameron, and Kemm, solicitors to Colonel Dopping, having written on behalf of Colonel Dopping to Mr. Gladstone, demanding a withdrawal of the statements made in his speech at Nottingham, together with an apology, or else to be furnished with the name of the right honourable gentleman's solicitor, have received from Mr. Gladstone in reply a copy of the following letter, which he has addressed to Colonel Dopping:—

Hawarden Castle, Chester, November 20.

Sir,—The correspondence between yourself and Professor Stuart on the particulars of the occurrence at Gweedore having concluded, I had my speech at Nottingham of the 18th October put into type for revision. It reached me on Tuesday last, and since that time I have considered in what manner I ought to act so as to fulfil the assurance I gave you (I cite it from memory) that I would do what might appear to be fair and just. I may here mention that some of the citations made by you from newspaper reports do not correspond with what I said. In particular, I am firmly persuaded that I did not say the rifle was loaded, nor does any such word appear in a memorandum which I took down from Professor Stuart's mouth for use in my speech. But, on the other hand, although I do not think the auditory understood me to be imputing to you the use of a loaded rifle, justice obliges me to admit that some impartial readers of the report sent to me for correction have thought that, apart from the particular word, the narrative might be assumed to mean that rifle was loaded. I proceed from these preliminaries to the substance. On Friday last I sent to London instructions to strike off the speech, omitting the paragraph which related to Gweedore, and inserting an explanation in parenthesis, which I will forward to you immediately on receiving the speech in print.

Condering, however, that my words as reported did carry—and as I spoke them have been deemed capable of carrying—a construction of which you might justly complain, I think the correction of the speech does not wholly meet your just claim upon me. I wish, therefore, to make the following explicit statement in addition :—

1. The idea never crossed my mind of imputing to you the use of a loaded rifle, or what is possibly implied in such use; and I regret the pain to which you have been subjected on this account.

2. I regret also that I did not, by express words, exclude that imputation and explain that my meaning was one altogether different.

3. I should wish the fullest publicity to be given to these declarations, and consider that it falls to me to give this publicity.

Having now endeavoured to redeem the assurance which I gave you, I have the honour to be, sir, your faithful servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Lieut.-Colonel Dopping, etc., etc.,

The following is a portion of Mr. Gladstone's speech at Nottingham in which Colonel Dopping is referred to :—

I will mention another event, which, happily, was not intended with these serious consequences. I state to you upon the authority of my friend Professor Stuart—(cheers)—who is a man of the highest personal honour and the highest academical position, and he stated it to me upon what he considered to be conclusive testimony of eye-witnesses given to it. It was at a place called Gweedore, where evictions were going forward. I am not going to enter into the merits of the proceedings, which I mentioned as an illustration of the state of manners in Ireland in everything connected with the administration of the law. The evictions were going forward. I believe attempts had been made at forcing the houses, and so obstructing the entrance of those who were so attempting. The agent of the proprietor was on the ground; he had a loaded rifle on his shoulder. I am not going to censure him for that; I think that is a feature of the state of the country. (Hear, hear.) It was not exactly what we should expect; but I am going to point to the use he was about to make of it, according to the testimony rendered to Mr. Stuart by the parish priest and by various other credible and responsible witnesses. There was a boy whose age was not known, but it is stated in the strongest terms that he was strictly a boy, and not a man, or a young man; but in the strictest sense a boy, a lad I gather possibly of twelve or fourteen years old, though we must give our own impression about that perhaps he was less than twelve years old. In the excitement of the day this lad took a stone and flung it at the agent; he did not strike the agent, I believe but he took up a stone and flung it at the agent; and the agent deliberately pointed his rifle at him, and was about to take aim at him when an officer of the constabulary ran forward and, as we are told, put the rifle up, threw it up, or, at any rate, prevented the agent from fulfilling his object. (Shame). What I have said is quite sufficient to enable the case to be identified; for I have given the name of the place, and the occasion was the recent evictions.

BARNUM'S MENAGERIE BURNED DOWN.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Bridgeport Connecticut, of the destruction by fire on Sunday night, Nov. 20, of the winter quarters of P. T. Barnum's great show and menagerie. The following particulars are given :—

The first intimation of fire was given by the roaring of the lions and tigers, and the struggling of the elephants to free themselves from the chains with which they were secured for the night. Six watchmen, who were on duty at the time, endeavoured to stop the progress of the flames, but without avail. The fear of the animals within, which were mad with terror, prevented a near approach to the burning pile; and within half an hour the entire buildings were consumed. Three elephants, including the well-known, "Sacred White Elephant," perished in the flames. Thirty-six elephants broke from their fastenings, and dashed through the sides of the burning buildings, trumpeting loudly in their terror. Six of these and a large African hippopotamus rushed into the streets, their bodies, scorched and blackened by the flames, presenting a sickening appearance. The remaining thirty elephants and one lion escaped across the country towards Fairfield and Easton. Their appearance caused great alarm amongst the inhabitants, many of whom, residing at the west end of Bridgeport, barred the doors and windows of their houses. The lion was discovered late at night in a barn devouring a cow which he had killed, and was immediately shot. Several persons are reported to have been injured by the escaped elephants. Besides the lions, tigers, and other large quadrupeds, all the trained animals, stallions, ponies, &c., and a large number of monkeys and cats perished in the flames. All the properties of the show were also destroyed, the loss being estimated at 700,000 dollars. One of the watchmen is missing. It is thought that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as the watchman, who first discovered the outbreak, was knocked down and stunned while giving the alarm. Nearly all the elephants which escaped have been captured. Among those burned is "Alice," known as "Jumbo's Wife."

A *Daily News* New York correspondent gives the following additional details :—

Just outside the burned building there is a heap of straw, wet and sodden, and upon this a big lion which escaped had seated himself to watch the flames. He sat there for an hour while the policemen and others fired shot after shot at him without apparent effect. Finally, the door of a barn about 100 feet away was opened, and he was driven in without difficulty. The doors were closed and a man put on guard. Towards morning the watchman became alarmed for fear the lion should escape, and open the door to see. Out came the lion, and immediately climbed to a low roof, and sat there watching his former captor. He made no movement to run away, but on the attempt of a man to capture him with a lasso, jumped down on the other side of the barn, and started across country. He was next heard from a mile away. He had gone into a barn, and meeting with a cow and calf, had bitten the calf, and scratched the cow on the shoulders. They were not seriously hurt. A number of men went and shot him, and he was carried to the menagerie yard and buried. The men had great difficulty in getting the elephants out of the barn, and all but four escaped. One small trick elephant was driven out four or five times, and each time returned, and finally had to be left there. The other three elephants burned were Samson, the white elephant, and Alice, the consort of Jumbo in London, and brought to this country to take his place. She was commonly known as Jumbo's widow. Of the elephants which escaped, one small one started for Long Island Sound, and waded out for half-a-mile. In the early morning the keeper and others started after him in a boat. The tide was running out, and he was unable to make headway back to shore against the strong current. He gradually drifted out till he was drowned. The rhinoceros also escaped with some bad burns, but he is expected to recover. The fire destroyed the whole collection of animals which constituted Mr Barnum's menagerie, with the ex

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED AT ONCE two young Ladies as SALESWOMEN. Those having served in any firm will be preferred. Apply early.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO SPORTSMAN.—D. B. C. F. 12 bore RIFLE, by WILKINSON, in shikar case, cleaning rod, extractor. Almost new, cost 55 gs. Excellent weapon for tigers.—WILLIAM WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—A MILL CLERK, must be matriculated. Apply at the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Ld., Victoria Bunder.

COOKING STOVES.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Fort.
W. J. ESSAI.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Meadows Street, Fort.
W. J. ESSAI.

HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Fort.
W. J. ESSAI.

PERFUMERY, Toys, and Fancy Goods.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Fort.
W. J. ESSAI.

FOR SALE, a light and handsome VICTORIA, can be converted into self-driving in a minute. Also a C.-B. PONY, about 5 years old. TURNOUT in excellent condition. Price, Rs. 600. Apply to Dr. Stone, Grant Road.

WANTED, by a young Gentleman first-class BOARD and LODGING in an English family. Colaba preferred. Apply to S. O., care of this paper.

ANTIPYRIN FOR SALE. Apply to WILLIAM BELL & Co.

FRESH SPANISH GRAPES, at 12 Annas per Pound.—P. CASSANELLO & Co., No. 40, Meadow Street.

XMAS GIFT, Rs. 10! Rs. 10!! Rs. 10, !!! A HAND SEWING MACHINE, in Neat Case Apply Sharp.—GREAVES & Co., Ld.

SINGER'S FOR CASH
OR EASY TERMS SEWING
5, CHURCHGATE STREET. MACHINES,

CHRISTMAS CAKES, PUDDINGS and MINCE MEAT.—Orders are being REGISTERED at PEARSE'S, 7, Church Gate Street.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Beautiful Gold Necklets of 22 & 18 Carat; Rs. 125 to Rs. 250—S. and J. KHAN, 6 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED, MELYHONS, with 12 Tea Plates and Packing Case complete, at Rs. 45. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

MARINE HOTEL, BANDRA, ten mile, from Bombay and ten degrees cool. For further particulars apply to TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Musical DECANTERS, Musical INKSTANDS, Musical ALBUMS and Musical TOYS.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow street.

REGISTRY OFFICE for DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—MOONSHY & Co., Commission Agents, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

N. PETERSON and Co., Manufacturers of Gem-de-Javas and other Specialities of Indian Cigars. Samples and lists on application.—TRICHINOPOLY.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £519,914-10-10 Stg.

PARCELS DESPATCHED to any address in the United Kingdom 7 annas per lb. through the Foreign Parcel Agency, 18, Forbes Street. Insurance one anna per lb. extra.

CASHMERES, Angolas, Tweeds and Worsted Suitings on view To-day. From 10 As. per yard Cash). The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Gent.'s Outfitters, Church Gate Street.

WALKING STICKS.—A choice selection of mounted sterling silver, and unmounted, cinnamon, orange, oak, ash, cherry, vines, olives, &c., from Re. 1.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LESSONS in ENGLISH and ELOCUTION, in classes or in private, at 56, Hornby Road, 2nd floor. Apply between the hours of 6 and 7 p.m. APARTMENTS TO LET at same place. Two, three, or four large rooms.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB for Ladies and Gentlemen. Hair and Beards Cut and Brushed by Machinery. Toilet Requisites and Theatrical Articles. 73, Esplanade Road.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

FOR SALE.—The Shop of Messrs. Howard and Co., Cigar Merchants, with its good-will, stock-in-trade, &c., is for sale, in consequence of the death of the Proprietor. For particulars apply to Mr. M. F. DIAS, 71, Apollo Street, Fort.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

WANTED.—A SECRETARY for the Broach City Municipality. Salary Rs. 100, rising to Rs. 150 per mensem by an annual increment of Rs. 10. Applications addressed to the Chairman of the Managing Committee, Broach, will be received up to 1st January 1888.

PORT WINES.—VOLKART BROTHERS have just received a fresh shipment of Genuine Old PORT WINES, of excellent Body and Flavour from J. W. Bunnster, Oporto. Prices Rs. 19, 22, 26, 30, 37 and 42 per dozen, according to quality. See special price list published elsewhere.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Gilt-ware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED, WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.—Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plated Meat, Baking and Curry Dishes, Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c. For illustrated price list, apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BALDWIN HIGH SCHOOLS, BANGALORE.—For Boarders and Day-Scholars of European descent of both sexes. Separate compounds. Thoroughly Christian care. Climate unsurpassed in India. Board Rs. 25 per mensem. Tuition Rs. 25-2-6 according to Standard. For Prospectus and particulars address Rev. H. C. STUNTZ, Principal.

PACKAGES containing one dozen assorted CHRISTMAS GREETINGS sent to addresses Up-country on receipt of money order; price from Re. 5 to Rs. 25. *Bombay Gazette* Office 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.—The newest artistic designs of Christmas Greetings, on Parcels in Velvet, Satin and Card, just received from the best Houses in London, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS BONBONS, Sweets, Raisins, Figs, Currants, Chocolate Creams, Chocolates &c., PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE NARAYEN COTTON MILLS AT CHOWPATI.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of December, 1887, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of Messrs. Khimjee Jeram Narayenji Govindjee, Bhimjee Govindjee, Morarjee Valabhjee and Muljee Kalianjee, the Mortgagees, put up for sale by Public Auction in one lot at the Mill premises, at Chowpati, outside the Fort, Bombay, the following valuable leasehold and other property of the Narayen Cotton Mills, Ld., in liquidation.

All that piece or parcel of land or cart situate at Chowpati, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 216, and containing 5442 square yards, be the same little more or less being a portion of the cart formerly containing 5990 square yards, but of which part has been taken up by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company and the Municipality respectively, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Hari Keshavji deceased, on or towards the South by the Chowpati Road, on or towards the West by the property of Yadavjee Krishnajee, and Hari Keshavjee, and on or towards the East by the properties formerly of Nacoda Rogay, Hassan Bibi, Pandurang Dadaji, Ramji Dadaji, Manakjee Bhimjee, and Adumaili Sultanaili and now belonging some to the said Nacoda Rogay, Hassan Bibi, Pandurang Dadaji, Manakji Bhimjee, Adumaili Sultanaili and part to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company and part to Government which said land and premises were assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 619 and now are under Nos. and were formerly occupied by the Shantaram Narayen, and are now occupied by the Narayen Cotton Mills, Limited, formerly known under the name and style of the Girgaum or Arkwright Mills together with the buildings, godowns and outhouses standing thereon and the engines, boilers, machinery, plant and tools the property of the said Company.

The above property is held under a lease, dated the 11th day of January 1851, for a term of 99 years which commenced to run on the 1st day of February, 1851. The lease contains a covenant making it renewable for ever. The property is subject to a monthly rent of Rs. 80.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mansukhlal and Damodur, Solicitors, to be Mortgagees.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, Dec. 14, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

Under instructions from the Executor of the will of the late R. Hyde Cheetham, Esq. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Ardaseer Hormarjee Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, at 1 p.m. the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood household furniture, glass and glassware, table ornaments, lamps, a photographic camera with kit, a microscope in case by R. and J. Beck, books, wearing apparel, a large and choice collection of engravings, oleographs, chromolithographs and water colours, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BELGAUM FOR SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General and Administrator of the Estate of the late Mr. A. M. CANTEM, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Belgaum, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m.

A large piece of ground containing about 14 acres and 35 goonthas, and registered under survey Nos. 655, 666 and 684, together with a large pucka-built bungalow, stable, out-houses and a well-built standing thereon, and situate at Belgaum on the road leading to the Fort.

Also two pieces of vacant ground containing about six acres, and registered under survey No. 655, also situate at Belgaum on the road leading to the Port.

Further particulars and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, opposite Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s shop, on account of the concerned, the very valuable and elegantly made superior French-polished blackwood, teakwood, satinwood and bentwood household furniture of the latest design made by Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Cabinet-maker, consisting of sets of drawing-room, furniture with superior velvet and tapestry, spring cushions, dining-room, bed-room and office furniture, elegant screens with carved panels, superior Brussels and Mirzapore carpets, very old real China, Satsoma, Kanga, Japanese and Benares flower vases, jars and wall plates, suitable for Christmas presents, Japanese copper enamelled bronze and porcelain vases and plates, solid marble pillars, handsome brass and bentwood bedsteads, elegant wall brackets and Japanese cabinets, gold and silk embroidered table and bed covers, Japanese bamboo and bead chicks, &c., &c.

Detailed catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view six days before the day of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, near Mr Pilcher's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of Mrs. F. A. MAURICE.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be view three days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, December 14 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of surplus stock-in-trade of the late Theodore Knaust will be resumed to-day at 1 p.m. from lot No. 900.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Nagesan Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved Frenchpolished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of E. DANGERFIELD, Esq.

A collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

The property of another gentleman—

1 handsome strong dog-cart suitable for a galloway or pony.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUT HOUSES AT MAZAGON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th December next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account of the concerned, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the two bungalows standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,722 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a road leading to Wari-Bunder, on or towards the West by Mazagon Road, on or towards the North by Agiary or Parsee Fire Temple, and on or towards the South by the property of Nanjey Kheraj, known as Hamilten Hotel, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. J. C. D. Aguiar, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Ardaseer Nusserwanjee Mody, and Mrs. Viera.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, &c.
AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted brougham, in very good order.

1 second-hand strong pony dog-cart and one set of brass mounted pony harness.

1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14-2 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive, goes both in single and double harness.

1 pair of handsome fast-trotting brown country bred ponies both go in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable vacant piece of land at Delisle Road, suitable for building purposes.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell, by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the owner, the following very valuable piece of vacant land:—

All that piece or parcel of foras vacant land of ground, situate at Delisle Road containing by admeasurement (11,129) eleven thousand one hundred and twenty-nine square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by Delisle Road, on or towards the West by the properties of Narayen Ballajee and Wittoba Ballajee on or towards the North by the property of R. DeSouza and B. DeSouza, on or towards the South by the Government vacant ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, sweepings &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, waste paper, cotton, &c.

FOR SALE by Auction on the "Ridge" Malabar Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant at 7 a.m., at Mr. BEST'S Bungalow, a large collection of orchids, palms, ferns, dracoenas and other plants.

Catalogues will be ready on SATURDAY, and the plants on view on SUNDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, December 14, 1887.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

. AGENTS WANTED.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR RINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.

THE only change made by Reuter in London financial quotations is in the item of Silver, which advanced 1-16d. yesterday to 44⅛d. per oz. Rupee Securities were unaltered at £69⅜ for Fours, and 72⅜ for 4½ per cents., as also was Indian Sterling Loan at 102¼. Consols were steady at 101⅛, and French Rentes were still quoted in Paris at 108, the Ministerial difficulties notwithstanding.

A further advance of £1 per ton, in Braziers, bringing the price to £73, marks the continuance of the rise in Copper at home. No price has been wired during the past week for Waterloo, which must be considered as still unquotable.

The prices of Wheat and Seeds are reported to be still unchanged, and there seems to have been no movement of any kind since last Thursday. Coffee has been firm at previous quotations.

The Liverpool Cotton Market more than fulfilled the promise of the opening telegram yesterday, the total sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Mid-Uplands were unchanged at 5 1-6d. per lb., and quotations for Surats show no alteration with the exception of those for "Good" and "Fine" Dholleras, which advanced 1-16d. per lb. December-January deliveries of Americans were unchanged, but in all other positions they had drooped to the extent of 1-64d. per lb.

This morning the market opened quiet; probable sales 8,000 bales; Imports 30,000 bales.

There was an advance of 1-16 in the spot price in New York yesterday at 10 9-16 cents; and the rate for April Futures moved up 16 points to 10·84 cents. The Receipts for the day at the U. S. Ports were 19,000 bales less than on the corresponding day last year, though only 2,000 bales behind 1886. The following are the figures to date for comparison:—

	1887	1886	1885
Monday's Receipts	42,000	61,000	44,000
Two-days' do.	74,000	97,000	85,000
Since 1st Sept.	3,456,000	3,030,000	2,990,000

In view of the advance in New York above chronicled, our market opened firm in tone, and prices were at first quoted by dealers Rs 2 per candy higher. It was soon apparent, however, that no one would follow the market at this advance, and that, as far as European buyers were concerned, the only demand was still for Bengal, and for this they were not open to pay sellers' rates. After a while dealers lowered their pretensions, but reduced rates did not attract much business, and we have had a quiet day with prices closing on about the level of yesterday's quotations. Amongst the principal business reported we hear of the purchase of 600 bales of ready New Bengal at Rs. 161 to Rs. 167; of the same quantity of New Khandeish at Rs. 190½; and 100 bales of Akola, at Rs. 207. "Good" Broach was quoted at Rs. 134 for March delivery, and "Fine" at Rs. 140; but a rupee less would have been accepted afterwards for the lower grade; no fresh contracts in this growth, however, have been reported. Something has been done between dealers in contracts for "Good" Bengal, for January delivery, at Rs. 152; "Fully Good" for that month has been quoted at Rs. 162; and "Fine" at Rs. 174-5; and Rs. 2 per candy higher for the present month. Oomrawuttee and Dhollera descriptions are not much enquired for, and quotations are about the same as before. Of old Cotton 200 bales of Compta were bought by the Mills at Rs. 162 to Rs. 165 per candy.

WHEAT.—The market has been firm in tone to-day, and dealers have quoted prices 6 pies per cwt. higher all round; but the volume of ready business shows no increase, or the demand for the new crop any improvement.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is also firm, and 3 pies more are asked for contracts for April-May delivery. *Rapeseed* is very quiet and quotations are as before. *Gingelly* is dull, and both descriptions of White are an anna per cwt. cheaper. The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,054 bales
Wheat	24,417 cwts
Linseed	14,470 „
Rapeseed	2,918 „
Gingelly	17,348 „
Poppy Seed	1,541 „
Groundnuts	821 „

FREIGHTS are quiet. Business is reported to have been done for Marseilles at 17s. 6d. for February shipment; and for Genoa filling up orders are said to have been given at 13s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—This market opened with a firm feeling this morning, and at an advance in rates both for Bank Paper and Credits of 1-32d.; and the tone continuing strong throughout the day (although there was but little private Paper offering), some further rise in rates was established, and we close 1-16d. higher all round, compared with last evening's quotations, say:—

	per rupee.
Bank Bills on demand.....1s. 5d.	
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 5 1-16d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight ...1s. 5 3-16d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight ...1·81¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak in the morning, but the rate for Fours for cash remained at 98 5-16, with the forward price quoted at 97 15-16 till the afternoon, but next to not hing doing on either line; but this afternoon a further fall took place, and at closing, we cannot quote higher than 98⅜ for money, and 97½ to 13-16 for the account. 4½ per cents. are nominal at 102¼.

SHARES.—The only movement which we have to report in this market is in Mill shares, which have been weak, and in most cases a reduction of Rs. 2½ per share would have had to be accepted to effect sales. The actual business done, however, has been very small, and the only changes which we have to note are a decline of Rs. 10 in Coorla, and Rs. 5 in Alliance, and an advance of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit. Framji Petit have recovered Rs. 15 of their late fall.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

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And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

KHAREGHAT—December 13, at Breach Candy Road, Bombay, the wife of Nanabhoy N. Khareghat, of a son.
WHITAKER—December 13, at Byculla, the wife of W. Whitaker, Superintendent, Bombay Fire Brigade, of a son (odd trick).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CURRIE—December 3, at Dinapore, the wife of P. G. Colin Currie, of a daughter.
WILSON—December 8, at Roorkee, N.-W. P., the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Wilson, M. S., of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1887.

THE Presidential Crisis, which resulted in the resignation of M. Grevy and the elevation of M. Sadi-Carnot to the vacated post, can be better understood when seen in the light of the fuller information brought by the mail which arrived yesterday. We can now see more plainly how circumstances have combined to enable, and indeed compel, the Right, composed of Conservatives, that is to say, of Monarchists, many of whom are clericals, to unite with the Extreme Left to render the continued domination of the Opportunists in one or other of its manifestations impossible. The Rouvier Cabinet accepted office on a platform of "moderation" which excluded General Boulanger from the War Office, so as not to give umbrage to Germany. This of course deprived the Cabinet of the sympathies of the Extreme Left. It became necessary to lean on the Right for support. To conciliate the Conservatives M. Rouvier declined to have anything to do with the demand of the Extremists for the French equivalent for Disestablishment—the abrogation of the Concordat between the State and the Pope. He would prefer, he said, the satisfaction of diminishing the octroi or abolishing a single tax to that of abolishing fifty Concordats. This declaration was intended to keep the Right in good humour, but as an Opportunist he could not wholly ignore Gambetta's "*Voilà l'ennemi*" or venture to reverse the policy of his predecessors in secularising schools and expelling the nuns from the wards of the hospitals. This process was continued, and the Right regarded the Ministry with as much disfavour as if it had proceeded to abolish the Concordat. The Cabinet being in great danger and fearing the popularity of General Boulanger, gladly laid hold of the Caffarel incident to discredit that General. The charge against Caffarel was pressed against him with the object of discrediting the ex-War Minister who had promoted and employed him. As the inquiry, which was made in public, proceeded, new culprits were discovered, and finally grave accusations were levelled at M. Wilson, the President's son-in-law. The Cabinet made every effort to screen M. Wilson, and this was done so clumsily that it soon became involved in the general discredit. The Ministers wished to defer the prosecution of those incriminated until a Parliamentary Commission had reported, obviously with the hope of gaining time for the excitement to die down. M. Wilson spoiled this plan by an act of signal folly. Being accused of employing the President's official stamp for his own business correspondence, he sent 40,000 francs to the Post Office, stating that he had used the stamp for correspondence on Presidential business and not on his own, but as his right to do so was questioned he paid over the money. This was taken as a confession of guilt. It was then found that he had removed two compromising letters from the file of the Police Court, substituting two fabricated documents for them. The theft was proved, not merely by the deposition of the accused, Madame Limouzin, as to the nature of the real letters, but also by the fact that the paper on which the false letters were written was not manufactured for two years after the date given. The theft became the more serious when it was shown that M. Wilson could not have effected it without the collusion of the Prefect of Police, and perhaps even of the Minister of Justice. Then came revelations tending to show that the men who had tried to rob the house of M. Portalis, Editor of the *XIXme Siecle*, in order to abstract papers compromising M. Wilson, and who attempted to assassinate Portalis himself, were not common villains, but agents of the police. It appeared that the Ministry and the police were conspiring to defeat justice, while the man most implicated was sheltered in the household of the President.

The question was not one of M. Grevy's honesty—but he was nevertheless hopelessly compromised in public opinion. The Cabinet hoped to save itself by the help of the Right, which had promised him its support, but the Conservatives went over in a body to the Left and the Ministry fell. M. Grevy sent for M. Ferry and M. de Freycinet, both Opportunists. The Left with its new Conservative allies would not give them more quarter than had been accorded to M. Rouvier. As a last resource M. Clemenceau was sent for; and the President offered to adopt whatever programme, however democratic, that leader of the Extremists might propose. M. Clemenceau, knowing that he would be opposed by the Opportunists and the Right and would be in a hopeless minority, declined to form a Government, and urged the President to resign—advice emphasised by M. Felix Pyat in the *Cri du Peuple*, who addressed M. Grevy thus—"Listen to an old comrade, who, remembering the past, sends you this warning in pity for you and for the country. You are as sick as the Prince of Prussia, and Wilson is the cancer in your throat. Like him, you must submit to an operation." M. Grevy asked that the Chamber should inform him of its desire that he should resign; he was told that such a course would be unconstitutional, that the question of resignation was one for the President alone. Finding his position untenable, he resigned. Thus the Right and the Extreme Left realise the fact that they can, by combining their forces, rule not only the Cabinet but the President. M. Sadi-Carnot, who received the great majority of votes at the Congress, is an Opportunist; the difficulty which he has encountered in forming his first Ministry is an evidence of the fact that it is well nigh impossible for any of the parties in the Chamber of Deputies to secure a working majority; there may be temporary combinations to overthrow ministries, but there can be under present conditions no solid ground under the feet of any Premier representing a section of the Chamber.

The latest crisis has brought to the front a statesman who has been twice in office before, though this is the first time he has been Prime Minister. M. Tirard, who was understood the other day to have given up the attempt to form a Cabinet, has tried again, and has succeeded. He is an eminently respectable citizen, quite guiltless of originality, who, having been born in Switzerland, followed the example of many of his countrymen in seeking his fortune in France. Failing to find it in the Public Works Department he set up in business as a wholesale watchmaker and jeweller, in which capacity he became wealthy. After he became a politician he made many speeches and wrote one book, the subject—"*vous êtes orfevre M. Josse*"—being the development of the watch and jewellery trade. Then, just as an equally respectable English politician found his way from the bookstall to the Treasury, the Genevese jeweller became Minister of Commerce in one of the many Cabinets that have been formed under M. Grévy, and afterwards Minister of Finance. M. Tirard passes for a Free Trader in France, but "in the Kingdom of the blind the one-eyed men are kings," and no one saw any great difference between M. Tirard's Free Trade and M. Pouyer Quertier's Protection. His Cabinet has a decidedly Opportunist hue. He retains at the Foreign Office M. Flourens, who, having been a Permanent Secretary at the Quai d'Orsay, was hailed, when he first took office under M. Goblet some months ago, as a mere clerk, and who has none the less inspired more confidence in France and abroad than any of his predecessors for five years past. But the Cabinet takes its sober hue less from him than from the new Minister of Public Instruction, M. Faye, who is so far removed from an innovator that, when Marshal MacMahon called to his aid a *Cabinet d'Affaires* after the elections in 1877, he accepted that eminent astronomer as chief of the Education Department. As his chief has written one book, so M. Faye has discovered one comet. He may be expected to give the priests less trouble than some of his predecessors.

WHAT between Prince Bismarck's determination not to tolerate or read anything not printed in the blinding German print, and the Professors' determination to get culture into their pupils through the eyes as well as through all the pores of their bodies, nearly every son of the fatherland, however young, has to wear spectacles or goggles. This is a frightful price to pay for advanced civilization. An Anglo-Indian official placed a boy of eight under tuition in a German town enjoying a great reputation for the perfection of its educational institutions. At the end of a year a report was sent to India by the Herr Professor mentioning with regret that the pupil was apparently deficient in culture-enthusiasm, but as this might be due to the growing weakness of his sight, spectacles were being made which would enable him with less effort to apply himself with the necessary perseverance to his studies. The alarmed parent forthwith wrote to the astonished Professor that he did not want his boy of nine to buy culture-enthusiasm at the cost of his eye-sight, and requested that he should be sent to England to recover from the effects of over-teaching. We are reminded of this incident by the following interesting if rather flippant paragraph in *Truth*: "Prince Alfred of Edinburgh has been so over-crammed with knowledge by his too zealous tutors at Coburg during the last few months that he has become quite ill, and has been sent to join his parents in the Mediterranean for rest and change. The poor boy will be educated into imbecility unless his parents prevent him from falling a victim to the frantic ardour of his German teachers." German teachers would do well to learn by heart two Italian words—*festina lente*.

WHILE Reuter sometimes excites the amusement of the cynical Anglo-Indian by telegraphing to India the news that a young Princess has got the measles or the mumps, it is strange how that agency omits even the mention of events of real interest if not of importance. Three sins of omission stand disclosed by the files of London papers which arrived yesterday. Count Corti, the Italian Ambassador in London, having for some reason—probably a good one—omitted to act upon the instructions sent to him from Rome to make inquiries as to the nature of Mr. Portal's Mission to the Negus of Abyssinia, was peremptorily relieved of his functions. This harsh and unusual course, taken with regard to an ambassador of Count Corti's position, was significant enough one would have supposed to have deserved a line in the telegrams from London. Again, Barnum's menagerie was destroyed by fire, thirty elephants breaking loose in the fury of panic and charging over the country, causing great consternation. The famous "sacred" white elephant fell a prey to what the American reporters term the "fork-tongued demon." Lions roared in anguish and despair, and some of them broke loose, obliging peaceful householders to bar their doors and windows. But like Gallio, Reuter cared for none of these things.

THE high esteem in which the late General Hancock was held amongst those who had official relations with him has been exemplified by an interesting effort that has been made to commemorate his name in the Bombay Baroda and Central India and Rajputana Malwa Railway services. A subscription recently started for the establishment of two scholarships bearing his name at the Mount Abu Schools has been so readily taken up that two scholarships each of a hundred-and-twenty rupees per annum, tenable for three years, have been founded, and a sufficient surplus remains for allotting a scholarship, of a year's tenure, once every three years. The scholarships will be allotted one to each line; they will be open to orphan children of former employes, and to any children eligible for the school. The fund will be vested in three trustees—the Agent, the Chief Auditor, and the Engineer-in-Chief of the Rajputana Malwa Railway.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association was held yesterday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Mr. R. L. Stewart presiding. The last year's accounts were passed, and a new committee was elected for the ensuing year. The chairman, in moving the resolution for the adoption of the accounts, observed that the Association might congratulate itself on its working during the past year, which yielded an income of about a thousand rupees. On the motion of Mr. G. W. Moir a scheme for the establishment of a clearing house was adopted and the new committee was authorized to provide the requisite expenditure for the purpose.

DR. P. PETERSON, M.A., is the only candidate for the vacancy in the Municipal Corporation. He has been nominated by Mr. Abdoola M. Dharamsi Mr. R. D. Settna, and Mr. Thomas Blaney, and seconded by Mr. Navroji Beramji Suntook, Mr. Gunput Maneckji, and Mr. Chabildas Lallubhoy.

THE Viceroy's departure from Allahabad for Benares is fixed for 11 a.m. to-morrow. The day following will be mainly devoted to the ceremony of opening the Dufferin Bridge over the Ganges and attendant festivities, and on the 16th at 9-30 p.m. the Viceroy will leave Benares for Calcutta, halting for one hour at Madhapur for breakfast. The Viceregal party is expected to reach Calcutta on Saturday evening next.

THE Royal Society of London have lately issued in the Philosophical Transactions a paper by Mr. Charles Chambers, Superintendent of the Colaba Observatory, on the Luni-Solar Variations of Magnetic Declination and Horizontal Force at Bombay, and of Declination at Trevandrum:—The series of observations made at the Colaba Observatory, Bombay, extending over twenty-five years in the case of the declination and over twenty-six-and-a-half years in the case of the horizontal force, possesses, Mr. Chambers observes, the double advantage of being originally affected by only the relatively small disturbances of a tropical station, and of being lengthy enough to secure an approximate elimination of such disturbance as is involved in it, even by combination of portions only of the whole body of observations.

THE Lieutenant-

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FORMATION OF THE FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, Dec 13.

M. Tirard, undaunted by his previous want of success, renewed his efforts to form a Cabinet, and has finally distributed the portfolios as follows :—

President of the Council and Minister of Finance —M. Tirard.
Minister of Foreign Affairs —M. Flourens.
Minister of the Interior—M. Sarrien.
Minister of Justice—M. Fallieres.
Minister of War—General Logerat.
Minister of Marine on the Colonies—M. de Mahy.
Minister of Public Instruction—M. Faye.
Minister of Public Works—M. Roubet.
Minister of Commerce—M. Dautresme.
Minister of Agriculture—M. Viette.

THE VICEROY AT ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13.

The Viceroy arrived here this evening and was received at the station by the Lieut.-Governor and the principal local officials. From the station his Excellency drove to Government House. There will be no public ceremony during the Viceroy's stay here, and on Thursday morning his Excellency will leave for Benares.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13.

Lord Dufferin arrived here this evening and remains at Allahabad till Thursday, when he goes to Benares, to formally open the new bridge.

OBITUARY.

News come from India that Sirdar Baluch Khan, Chief of the Marri Tribe, died suddenly at Barkhan on the 25th of last month.

THE REVOLT AT NEPAUL.

A local paper hears from a trustworthy source that three parties of unarmed followers of Ranbir Jung crossed into Nepaul on Saturday, near Motihari. Since then conflicting rumours have spread regarding their operations. They seized some posts, and it is stated that the army has declared for Ranbir. The latter is reported to have entered Nepaul and to be marching upon Khatmandu, but it is impossible to gain accurate news yet. It is understood that General Dumshire, Commander-in-Chief, who is now in Calcutta, knows nothing.

AYUB KHAN.

According to a Teheran correspondent, Ayub's first proposals made to General Maclean through Sirdar Hassim Khan were not only that a safe-conduct should be given to him, but that his allowance should be increased from £12,000 to £30,000 per annum.

THE MAHARAJA OF IDAR AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 13.

His Highness Maharaja Shree Sir Keshrisingji Saheb, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Idar, arrived this evening at 4-30 p.m. by a special train, accompanied by Col. Scott, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, Sirdars Dewan Chunilal Sarabhai Naide, Dewan Harilal Amparam, Palace Officer, Dr. Motilal, and other officials. His Highness was received on the platform by the Under-Secretary to Government, Mr. Heaton, Mr. Reid, Collector of Ahmedabad, Captain O'Donell, and other merchants of the city, amongst whom were present his Highness's Bombay Agent, Mr. Mansukharam Suryaram, Mr. Ranchodbhai Udayram, Rao Bahadur Bechardas Veharidas, Nagar Seth Mayabhai Premabhai, Messrs. Jesingbhai Hattising, Sarabhai Maganbhai, and Dalpatram Dayabhai.

The party drove in procession from the Railway station to his Highness's residence at Hathesing's Vadi, outside the Delhi Gate, and through the town, escorted by his Excellency's Bodyguard. As his Highness's carriage passed the Government guard of honor presented arms and a salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS AT MADRAS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

In course of an interview to-day with the Secretary of the National Congress to be held on the 28th, 29th, and 30th, I gathered that the Hon. Budrudin Tyabjee, of Bombay, will preside. Raja Sir T. Madava Row will preside at the reception meeting on the 27th.

About 600 delegates are expected including 100 Mahomedans. The latter include delegates from the Aligarh Institute and from such places as Bombay, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Ismail Khan. The local Mahomedans will be represented, some of their delegates having been elected at the meeting of the Mahomedans presided over by Colonel Underwood. 100 delegates will come from the Bombay Presidency, 100 from Bengal, 30 from the Punjab, 40 from the North-West Provinces, 40 from Central Provinces, and the rest from southern India.

Attempts have been made by natives residing in Native States to secure representation at the Congress, but it is questionable whether any representations of people of Native States will be allowed to take active part as delegates. This question is reserved for delegates to decide when they meet.

The Congress will be held in a large bungalow called Mackay's Gardens, in the compound of which large number of tents, lent by military authorities, have been pitched for the accommodation of visitors, about 100 of whom will reside at Mackay's Gardens. A large pendal has been erected, capable of holding 2,000 people. Admission will be by ticket.

The meetings of the Congress will be open to the Press, but the Committee meetings will not be.

The delegates will be the guests of the Madras Native Public on arrival here. They will have to pay their own travelling expenses. Eurasians will be represented by Messrs. Gantz, Chester, Lovery, Bazely, and Maddox. Mr. Hume will probably be present as delegate from some northern district, and will represent domiciled Europeans.

There will be accommodation for distinguished visitors, and in vitations will be issued to the leading representative men in this Presidency.

One curious fact will be that Mahomedans from Salem will be present. Pamphlets describing the history of the Congress and printed in Vernacular have been circulated by thousands throughout the Mofussil, and the result has been meetings of artisans and native Chambers of Commerce, at which delegates have been appointed. Every district in this Presidency will send a Mahomedan delegate.

The propositions to be discussed are almost the same as last year, with the additional question raised by the Native Chamber of Commerce of Bengal, which will be discussed by experts from Calcutta. The leading delegates are expected here on the 20th, in order to settle the final programme.

I hear privately that it is probable that the Governor will take some steps to entertain visitors to the Congress, though in what way it is not yet decided.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 13.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer Ballaarat, with the English mails of 2nd instant, left here for Bombay at 11 a.m. this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hydaspes arrived here yesterday morning, two days before due date.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Malda left here on the evening of the 10th inst.

SUEZ, Dec. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Almora, outward bound for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Quetta, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

Dec. 13.

The Hall Line s.s. Kirby Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left here yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89⅛
4½ do. do.	72⅞
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106
Bar Silver	44½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Dec. 12.

10 p.m.	74·4

TUESDAY, Dec. 13.

6 a.m.	70·4
10 a.m.	75·7
2 p.m.	84·1
4 p.m.	82·1

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL F. C. KEYSER, C.B., commanding the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, will be placed on half-pay, on completing six Years' service as Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE following postings are ordered :—To 1st Battalion : Captain H. M. Browne, East Lancashire Regiment. To 2nd Battalion : Second-Lieutenant Pirries, Lincolnshire Regiment ; Brevet-Major C. M. McDonald, Highland Light Infantry ; Second-Lieutenant F. S. E. Boothby, Lincolnshire Regiment ; and Second-Lieutenant Fisher, West Yorkshire Regiment. To 4th Battalion : Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. Brownlow, King's Royal Rifle Corps.

THE following appointments are made :—3rd Bengal Cavalry : Captain C. H. V. Garbett, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, *vice* Major G. H. Elliott, seconded ; and Captain H. J. J. Middleton, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, *sub pro tem*, *vice* Captain Garbett. 17th Bengal Infantry : Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. D. Branson, Second-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. Fitzgerald, whose tenure of appointment expires on the 12th instant ; and Major T. E. Spencer, Wing Commander, to be Second-in-Command, *vice* Colonel Branson.

SURGEON-MAJOR P. F. O'CONNOR having, on the 1st instant, returned to Cawnpore from Upper Burma, has been directed to rejoin the 6th Bengal Cavalry at Montgomery or elsewhere.

SURGEON J. JAMESON having, on the 8th instant, reported his arrival from furlough to England, is detained at Allahabad, pending final orders from Army Head-Quarters.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the formation of two new garrison libraries in Burma —one at Mandalay and the other at Bhamo : the former to consist of 1,200 and the other of 600 volumes.

A REVISED edition of Manual Exercises for the Snider rifle and carbine and bayonet exercise, compiled under his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's orders, has been approved by the Government of India. It will be issued in pamphlet form separate from the Native Musketry Regulations, and the latter will be published shortly without the Manual.

IT has been decided to allow Volunteer officers and men to appear before examining boards for examination in Hindustani by the higher and lower standards. The order does not mention if language rewards will be given.

OWING to the sickly state of the men of the artillery at Delhi, the move of the 2-1 Eastern Division, R. A., to Burma has been postponed until the 17th March next. It is expected that the men will recuperate during the cold weather.

THREE men of the Sussex Regiment, when going out shooting on the 10th inst., at Rawal Pindi, found the dead body of Corporal Lenny, of the Dragoon Guards, in a pond three feet deep behind the fort. He had been dead over 12 hours. He was last seen the previous morning leaving the barrack-room. It is said that he had been drinking.

AT the Divisional parade at Lawrencepore, on the 9th inst., Lieutenant Palmer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, came into collision with a private of the King's Dragoon Guards. Both men and horses were knocked over. Lieutenant Palmer's horse was killed and he himself rendered unconscious. The dragoon was also severely hurt.

THE I. M. S. Clive starts from Bombay to-morrow with 1,140 Burma police, and details for Rangoon, and then returns to Madras empty for a portion of the 4th Hyderabad Cavalry, which she will convey to Rangoon, leaving Madras on the 14th proximo. The vessel will leave Rangoon on the 25th proximo for Madras with a portion of the 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry, and will leave Madras for Rangoon on the 3rd February with the 32nd Madras Infantry, return to Madras with the 44th Madras Infantry, leaving Rangoon on the 13th February, and will return to Rangoon empty, for the conveyance of the 2nd Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment, to Calcutta, leaving Rangoon on the 2nd March. She will next convey the 2-1 Eastern Division, R. A., to Rangoon, and the 1st Madras Lancers to Madras, leaving Rangoon on the 18th March ; return empty for the conveyance of a portion of the 7th Bengal Cavalry to Calcutta, and again return empty to bring the 5th Bengal Infantry to Calcutta. The dates fixed for the last four voyages may be postponed for a few days, owing to the change in the date of embarkation of the 2-1 Eastern Division, R.A.

IT is said that about 250,000 Russian soldiers have been concentrated in the Russian-Polish provinces, and almost an equal number in the neighbourhood of the Austrian frontiers. The Austrian and German Governments are kept well informed about these military movements, thanks to the numerous Polish Jews in those provinces.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

IF I had been writing four days earlier I should have been obliged to give an account of the Liberal Party that would not have been highly agreeable to Liberal readers—that is, if there are any newspaper readers of that political persuasion in India. Political parties in opposition, like individuals to whom fortune is unkind, are subject to occasional fits of despondency. The immediate causes of the gloom which has temporarily depressed the spirits of the rank and file of the Liberal Party are not far to seek. The opportunity afforded to his opponents by Mr. Gladstone's letter condemning the proposed resistance to Sir Charles Warren's proclamation, so admirably hit off by Mr. Tenniel this week, and the Dopping apology, were in themselves sufficient to produce the state of things I have referred to, without other matters, to which I need not specifically allude, but which will be obvious to everyone who makes himself acquainted with current events. Strange as it may seem, the distinct improvement that has taken place in the spirits of Mr. Gladstone's followers during the past few days is due to the Conservative Party, or rather the Conservative Caucus that has just been holding its annual session at Oxford. I am told that the joy in the Liberal camp at the course events have taken at the meetings of the National Union of Conservative Associations is unbounded. That the delegates should with practical unanimity and enthusiasm have passed a strong resolution in favour of fair trade has undoubtedly created something approaching to consternation in the ranks of the Liberal Unionists, that is only faintly reflected by the deprecatory remarks of the *Times*. The eagerness with which they waited to see what would be Lord Salisbury's attitude *vis-à-vis* of Mr. Howard Vincent's "inopportune" motion, and the reluctance they showed to discuss the matter privately until the Prime Minister had spoken were, from the point of view of their opponents, extremely diverting.

The Liberal Unionists breathed more freely when they read Lord Salisbury's words deprecating any discussion that could be called "merely academical and which does not come within the region of practical politics." The *St. James's Gazette* is delighted at the action of the delegates, and does not call them narrow-minded provincials, like its contemporary of Printing House Square. Indeed, Mr. Greenwood, writing as an advocate of "fiscal reform," seems to see more than the rest of us in Lord Salisbury's colourless and guarded language, and boldly declares that the Prime Minister must make up his mind to deal with the Fair Trade question "before long." The sooner the better, say the Liberals, for they know that directly the Conservative Leaders are driven by party necessities to declare for Protection, Fair Trade, Reciprocity, or whatever it may be called, they will lose the support of all, or nearly all, their Liberal Unionist allies. This view of the matter one would have thought must be obvious to the meanest political intelligence ; but in their exhilaration the Conservative delegates seem to have taken *au pied de la lettre* Mr. Ashmead Bartlett's boastful and glowing periods, and to have forgotten the conditions on which the Conservative Party hold the reins of office. After the cold douche that was administered to them by their Leader on Wednesday night, perhaps they may take a more sober reasonable view of the situation, and not be in a hurry to force on a crisis which would inevitably break up the existing coalition and not improbably be disastrous to the Conservative Party as a separate organization.

This is not the propitious time to discuss the question of Fair Trade *vs.* Free Trade, but I am told by those who are in a position to feel the pulse of the country that there is really no foundation for the statement so frequently made that the movement against our present fiscal system is a spontaneous growth of the working classes themselves. Lord Randolph Churchill, who knows more about the opinions of the democracy than that infant in politics, the ex-Director of the Criminal Investigation Department, would not have expressed himself so strongly against Fair Trade as he did the other day, if, as we are told, the time is fast approaching when Government and Parliament will be confronted with a popular demand for the imposition of prohibitory duties on foreign imports and the adoption of measures for excluding foreign labour. Sheffield, which has the honour of returning Mr. Howard Vincent to Parliament, possesses a good many believers in Reciprocity among its industrial population, but there are no Fair Traders to speak of in the other great manufacturing centres, while the newly enfranchised agricultural labourers in every part of the country, with the possible exception of the Home Counties, have not hitherto shown any disposition to embrace what a strict Cobdenite would call the heresies of the fiscal faddists.

Apart from the desire he evinced to relegate the Fair Trade question, if not to the Greek Kalends, at all events to the happy time when his party can dispense with a Unionist "crutch," Lord Salisbury's great speech has not been an unequivocal success. Certainly it was superior to Mr. Smith's humble and homely efforts in Devonshire the other day. But somehow or other the Conservative Leaders do not seem to be able to hit the mark at all. I have heard more than one Unionist lament that the necessity exists for Lord Salisbury and his colleagues making any speeches at all. "The good effect of Lord Hartington's manly utterances and Mr. Goschen's assuring prophecies is," say these Unionist critics, "completely spoilt by Mr. Smith's dreary commonplaces and Lord Salisbury's cynical pessimism." I do not pretend to say whether this is the case or not, but no one who watches the political game at all carefully can have failed to observe that the speeches of the Unionist Liberals are more pronounced in their antagonism to Home Rule than those of the Conservative Leaders. In private life, too, you find—that at least has hitherto been my experience—that Liberal Unionists display much more bitterness towards Mr. Gladstone and his Irish policy than do thoroughgoing Tories. I am told that in the National Liberal Club a movement has been started among the Liberal members with the ultimate though not avowed object of excluding the Unionists. This is inevitable I should say sooner or later, but the Committee are anxious to postpone the rupture as long as possible, more, I fancy, for pecuniary reasons than from any friendliness to the dissentient minority. No one appears to know the exact proportion of Unionist to Liberal members in this great Club, but I am informed that good reasons exist for thinking the number of the former very small. Of the town members a very fair proportion are Hartingtonians—there is hardly a single Chamberlainite—but the country members almost to a man are believed to be Liberals, and as there are some six thousand members, nearly all representative men, their opinion in a matter of this sort goes for something. But this by the way.

To return to the Salisburian pronouncement of the day before yesterday, I had last night an opportunity of discussing the speech with several prominent Conservatives, and all of them, with one exception, took the view of the *Morning Post*, that his Lordship committed a mistake in declaring that Ireland would be shut out from the proposed Local Self-Government Bill. They argued that even if, as seems to be the case, the Cabinet have resolved to exclude the Sister Isle from the benefits of the forthcoming measure, it would have been better to have kept their counsels for the present. But my Conservative friends thought—and in this no one will disagree with them—that if Lord Salisbury persists, against the advice of some of his own followers, in bringing in a Bill to buy out the Irish landlords, he must abandon the other measure, if both are not to be wrecked. In that case they argued, and one of them as a member who had committed himself on this question spoke feelingly, what object will have been gained by telling the people of Ireland that they are Hottentots and unfit to manage even their parochial affairs ! Looked at in the light of party interests, perhaps, the declaration was unwise, but if the Government have really made up their minds on the subject, Lord Salisbury is to be commended for his candour. It is clear that his Lordship was not anxious to assume a conciliatory tone, though I think it is rather ridiculous for people to lose their tempers because the Prime Minister said that any one of his colleagues is worth the whole eighty-six Irish members put together. This was clearly intended for a joke, and that it was taken *au serieux* by Lord Salisbury's audience on Wednesday night and by some of his critics the following day shows that it is not only in Scotland that the familiar surgical operation is needed. The idea that Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove, as Lord Randolph would style them, are individually worth the whole of the members of the Irish Parliamentary Party is a proposition which, whatever may be thought about the politics of the latter, could only be advanced for the purpose of raising a laugh or adding a touch of liveliness to a necessarily dry exposition *à la* Sir William Harcourt. Other parts of Lord Salisbury's speech are open to more effective criticism. For instance, his Lordship, in warning his audience against exaggerated assertions, said :—"The statement that any tenant in Ireland can be turned out without full compensation for the house that he has built himself is absolutely misleading. By the Act of 1870 every tenant has a right to be paid in full for every improvement which he or his predecessors have made upon the land from which he is evicted." We have been reminded that at Woodford, not very long ago, one of Lord Clanricarde's tenants was evicted from a farm, the buildings on which had cost him £200, because he could not pay £36 rent. Some papers here interpret Lord Salisbury's remarks on the purchase question to mean that the Government intend to bring in a Bill dealing with that matter. In Ireland they are not so understood, if we may take the *Freeman's Journal* to express the prevalent opinion. That well-known paper declares that the Tories do not mean to touch the question of purchase, and accuses Lord Salisbury of preaching "the old Tory policy of exterminating the people" in a more open manner than any other politician so highly placed in recent years. "What Irishmen must learn," we are told, "from declarations such as those of yesterday, is that the Government mean to attempt to settle the Irish Question by rooting out the people wholesale."

An account has reached us of the manner in which Mr. Mandeville was deprived of his clothes. I quoted last week from a Government organ a paragraph suggesting a drastic mode of treatment for Mr. O'Brien. If the account, which appears in the leading Dublin journal yesterday, is accurate, precisely what was recommended for Mr. O'Brien was adopted in the case of his fellow-prisoner. It is said that six warders, acting under the orders of the Governor of the Gaol, were employed to undress Mr. Mandeville, and that they waited until nearly midnight, when they knew he was asleep, before entering his cell. "For the sake of decency leave on a shirt," he cried, when finally overpowered, but the request it is, said, was unheeded, and the "Tullamore Thugs," as the Nationalist journals style them, deprived him of every stitch of clothing. When a friendly visiting Justice went to see Mr. Mandeville the next morning, he was found with his scanty bed-clothes wrapped round him, walking up and down the cell to keep himself warm. If the weather in Tullamore is anything like what it is here, Mr. Mandeville must be having a very bad time. Personally, I think, both Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Mandeville made a mistake in refusing to don the prison dress, but setting aside the legality of the act, it was a blunder of the authorities to resort to extreme measures so long after the incarceration of their prisoner. As it is, nine persons out of ten will say that Mr. Mandeville was the victim of their righteous anger at being made the laughing stock of the world in the matter of Mr. O'Brien's new outfit. Mr. Mandeville, when first despoiled of his clothes, declared that nothing would induce him to wear the "grey rags" provided by the prison authorities, but it was hardly to be expected that he would keep his resolution, and there is great rejoicing in Conservative circles to-day at the latest triumph of authority.

The not unnatural anticipation that the Castle, in spite of the overruling of Mr. O'Donel's decision by the High Court, had decided to abandon the prosecution of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, proves to have been unfounded, for his Lordship has been summoned on eight different charges. There was, however, some foundation for the report that the proceedings against the Chief Magistrate of the Irish capital would not be continued. There was an informality in the original publication of the proclamation suppressing the branches of the National League which would have been raised by the defence and might have placed the authorities in a further undignified position. To avoid another *contretemps* a set of fresh instructions have been drawn up, and were promulgated in the *Dublin Gazette* a few days ago. When the Nationalists said some months ago that by Christmas a considerable portion of Mr. Parnell's followers would be sleeping on plank beds, there was a good deal of incredulity ; but the prediction is coming true. Already several M.P.'s are either in gaol or liable to be sent there when they can be caught, and it is possible that in a few days the Lord Mayor of Dublin, M.P., will be locked up. Proceedings have, it appears, also been instituted against Mr. John Dillon, and although he is on a political tour in Scotland, he will, it is said, be immediately arrested. As if to provide for the temporary deprivation of the services of some of the more active of the Irish leaders, Ireland is being invaded by a further large batch of Liberal M. P.'s and other supporters of the Home Rule cause, who held an important meeting last night in Dublin as a counter blast to the gathering that is to be addressed to-day by Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen. But you must not suppose that it is only M. P.'s and other prominent politicians who are going over to see for themselves. I hardly ever take up a country paper without reading some such announcement as this :—"A fund has been raised among the Liberals of—for the purpose of sending a deputation of working men to Ireland," or "Mr. So-and-So, the Liberal member for—has offered to pay the expenses of a visit of some working men to Ireland, to inquire into the condition of things there and report to their fellow-electors." You can form no conception from the London papers of the extent and effect of the new Saxon Invasion of Ireland

Various stories are afloat as to an alleged serious rupture in the Parnellite Party, but they are mostly founded on the local quarrel a between certain Gælic athletic associations and some Roman Catholic priests, and the mystery that has shrouded the movements of the Irish leader since the prorogation of Parliament. It would be idle to deny that an influential section of Mr. Parnell's supporters are not pleased with some of the things that he said or is reported to have said the other day. For instance, his reference to the Plan of Campaign was, they say, unfortunate, inasmuch as it conveyed an impression that was not intended. However that may be, there is no doubt that Mr. Parnell, adroit and even impressive as he is as a Parliamentary leader, does not show to advantage in the hands of an interviewer, and I doubt if Mr. Stead could make much of so awkward a subject. Even if it were true that Mr. Parnell had abandoned his colleagues as some silly journalists have had the assurance to insinuate, the question of Home Rule would not be seriously affected by his secession. A leader is still wanted by the Irish Party for Parliamentary purposes, but outside the House of Commons Mr. Parnell's occupation has practically gone since the Liberal Party declared itself in favour of Mr. Gladstone's proposals. People need not therefore trouble themselves much about Mr. Parnell's inactivity, at all events, so long as the attitude of the Liberal Party towards Home Rule remains what it is, and there is hardly possibility that it will undergo any change now. You occasionally meet with sanguine Unionists who still cling to the hope that some day, if not in the lifetime of Mr. Gladstone, at any rate soon after, the majority will come round to Mr. Goschen's way of thinking, but the number of persons under this delusion is becoming smaller every day. There is no doubt that Mr. Parnell's health is bad, and it is rumoured, with what truth I am not able to say, that he is suffering from internal cancer.

The pending contest in Dulwich is attracting a good deal of attention. The Conservative candidate is Mr. Maple, the well-known furniture dealer of Tottenham Court-road, who has rather been forced on the local Conservatives by the wire pullers. At first it was thought that he would have a walk over, but Mr. James Henderson, a popular newspaper proprietor, residing in the district, has come forward as a Liberal candidate, and has thrown himself into the fight with characteristic Scottish courage and determination. The late member, Mr. Morgan Howard, Q.C., was considered an exceptionally strong candidate, though the Lord Chancellor apparently has not an exalted opinion of him as a lawyer, and although no Liberal thinks there is the ghost of a chance of winning the seat, it is believed that the Conservative majority may be reduced. Little is being done by the Liberals in Deptford, and it is not yet quite certain that their candidate will be Mr Wilfrid Blunt. I should think the Liberals will make a mistake if they select anybody else, for Mr. Blunt is strongly supported by Mr Evelyn, the present Conservative Home Rule member, who is the ground landlord of five-sixths of the district, and as such, apart from his personal qualities, exercises enormous influence.

Public interest in the Trafalgar Square disturbance has almost died away, and although the authorities in Whitehall have just made a fresh appeal for special constables, it has been most meagrely responded to. This is not surprising after the ridicule that has been passed upon the calling out of the specials last Sunday. The meeting in the Park on Sunday afternoon in spite of the wretched weather was a very large one, and as seen through the fog had a curious weird effect. The surroundings of the Square were practically deserted, and I never saw half as many of the public present as there were constables, ordinary and special. Among the special constables on duty in the Square was, I am told, your late Adjutant-General, but I did not see him. The specials who were "got up for the occasion," to use an expressive slang expression, were a great deal chaffed, and the ordinary constables seemed thoroughly to enjoy the discomfiture of their brethren in arms. Commonsense quiet people say that there was no need for having any specials out at all, and I am bound to say that there has been no panic whatever, except in Scotland Yard and Whitehall. The arrest of the two supposed Dynamitards has not, as might have been imagined, so far created any excitement, but at present we are only imperfectly acquainted with the charges against them.

Prominent among the Joint Stock enterprises now before the British public are several which should clear the minds from cant of those Philistines, who declare that your literary man and your journalist has no head for business. Everybody knows that the directors of a Joint Stock business concern are always—at least, nearly always—selected because of their eminent knowledge of business. "Guinea-pigs" and "decoy ducks" are mere inventions of malice and envy. Such specimens of the feathered tribe are not to be found nearer the Stock Exchange than Regent's Park. Therefore, it is that every one is struck with the beautiful appropriateness of Mr. George Augustus Sala and Sir Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., M.P., being chairman of boards of directors devoted to purely business affairs. In the same way one feels happy (not being a shareholder in either concern) at Mr. Melton Prior, of the *Illustrated London News*, and Mr. A. P. Sinnett, late Editor of the *Pioneer* and disciple of Madame Blavatsky, occupying seats at the boards presided over, as stated in the preceding sentence. I shall say nothing about the respective companies honoured by G. A. S. and the M. P. for North Kensington as chiefs. It has not been my privilege to look as closely into the various business concerns which are to be amalgamated (and when amalgamated to prove more valuable than any South Indian or South African gold mine) as have the reporting auditors. Therefore, I do not advise your readers to spend their rupees in the purchase of shares in any company, even though it had Press men and Press Commissioners as bosses. I would, were my fortunate lot cast in Bombay, sooner run the risk of having my spare annas and pies confiscated as income tax by an impecunious Government some time next hot weather, when nobody will be in the humour to enjoy the joke. Seriously, however, I do not like the multiplication of Joint Stock Companies, whether engineered by Press men (amateur or professional), or by Colonels, or by any one else. My experience—or rather I should say my observation—is that a business is not well-managed by a board of directors. As a rule the gentlemen who sit round a mahogany table and draw fees are not necessary to the successful conduct of the business they profess to carry on. If the business is successful it is in spite of them and not as the result of their energies. That Joint Stock Company succeeds which has as its executive officer one man who deals with its affairs as he would with a business all his own. Such a one is not without his moments of delicious delight. The more earnest his endeavours and the more successful his operations the pleasanter must it be to him to hear his figure-head (often wooden-head) directors take all the credit of his worth to their ideal and gilded selves.

You were to have received a visit this cold weather from Earl and Countess Spencer, but circumstances have occurred to compel them to abandon their proposed trip. In this connexion I may mention that Society has been shocked this morning to hear of the death of the young and beautiful Countess of Dalhousie, just after her return from the United States. Many of your readers will remember her portrait that appeared in *Vanity Fair* a few years ago. She was as amiable as she was lovely, and when her husband (then Lord Ramsey) contested Liverpool she won the hearts of the people of that city. Though a member of a Conservative family she threw herself warmly into the cause espoused by her husband, himself a Liberal from conviction and not from tradition, and if she had lived would probably have filled an important *role* as a great political lady. She was a warm admirer of Mr. Gladstone, though she unconsciously did him a bad turn by taking him to the Criterion Theatre on the day the news of Gordon's massacre was reported in London. The last time I saw Lady Dalhousie she was with her husband walking down St. James's Street. This was about the time his health broke down and compelled him to retire for a while from active political life

AMUSEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

MRS. NORVILLE'S Opera Bouffe Company has been performing at the Gaiety Theatre for the past few evenings, the piece performed being the "Butler," which possesses many features of popular attractiveness. It was performed for the last time last evening in the presence of remarkably appreciative audience. To-night the "Butler" will be succeeded by the "Sweetheart," which has had such wonderful success in London, having been performed by Minnie Palmer's Company for a thousand nights without interruption. The "Sweetheart" is a singularly bright and attractive piece, affording a capital evening's amusement. The dialogue, which is full of humour and pleasantry, is interspersed with songs and dances, and Miss Emily Blain, who is one of Bombay's most popular favourites, has ample opportunities for displaying the rich, musical and histrionic talents of which she is possessed. Mrs. Norville's repertoire is a very extensive one, comprising all the latest London novelties ; and it is to be hoped that her attempts to afford amusement to Bombay playgoers will meet with their due reward.

CHIARINI'S CIRCUS.

All the arrangements in connection with the visit of Chiarini's Circus are now complete, and the first performance takes place this evening. It is several years since the Circus last visited Bombay. In the interval it has added largely to its attractions, and it is now believed to be the best entertainment of its kind in the East. The performance commences at 9 p.m., but the Circus band will give a concert for an hour previous to the opening.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Dec. 13.—The barometer has risen almost everywhere. The rise is greatest along the foot of the North-West Himalaya and least at the central stations. The readings range from 30·180 at Sibsagar to 29·929 at Colombo. Southerly winds prevail in the Punjab and south-easterly winds over a large part of the North-West and Central Provinces. The wind is also more easterly than usual over the Peninsula. The temperature and humidity changes are rather irregular. One inch rain has fallen at Negapatam, about 12 inches at Galle, and a few drops at Colombo, Trichinopoly, and Madura. Elsewhere the weather is dry.

THE days are changed, says the *Observer*, since Turkey and England may have been said to constitute the Red Sea Powers. Now, the French are established at Obock and Tadjurrah Bay, with a definite sphere of influence in the adjoining region, which has been formally recognised by Great Britain at least. The Italians have possessed themselves of Assah Bay and Massowah, and are manifestly destined to play a prominent part in that region. The Panslavists have been favouring the establishment of a Russian colony and of Russian influence in Abyssinia ; and Spain was baulked recently in an attempt to secure a coaling station in the Red Sea. Apart from our present position in Egypt, British influence has been extended over Somali-land, while Zeila, Berbera, and Socotra have been brought under our immediate protection. On the whole, our political position in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden is relatively less than it was, while our interests there have become far greater. With Aden and Perim on the one side and Malta and Cyprus on the other, however, it is still possible for us to block the route in case of necessity, and do as Lord Charles Beresford advises—make our plan of campaign for the line of communication round the Cape of Good Hope. But that is all the more reason why anything that neutralises the effective value of Perim or Aden should be guarded against.

EVENING PARTY TO LORD AND LADY REAY.

THE Maharaja of Bhownuggur, Sir Takhtsingjee, G.C.S.I., who is now on a visit to Bombay, gave a very pleasant evening party on Monday in honour of Lord and Lady Reay, previous to their departure on a tour through Gujerat and Kattiawar. The party was given at the temporary residence of the Maharaja, the bungalow of Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., his Bombay agent, at Breach Candy. The decorations and illuminations for the occasion had been made in a princely style ; and the leading members of European and native society had an opportunity afforded them, after a pretty long interval, of enjoying a particularly agreeable evening in free social intercourse, in which many European and native ladies took a part. The bungalow lies on hilly ground, at a considerable distance from the main entrance, in Breach Candy Road ; but the long avenue, surrounded by tall trees on either side was made brilliant with continuous lines of innumerable tumbler lights, the dazzling effect of which was mellowed by the soft light of multi-coloured Chinese lanterns hanging from the branches of the trees. On the northern side of the bungalow, amid the garden grounds, was erected a large *shamianah*, which communicated with the bungalow by a narrow stone staircase, and had been tastefully decorated for the occasion with bunting of various colours, palm leaves, and evergreens. Here a company of *nautch* girls danced and sang, and afforded a sort of novel amusement to some of the European visitors. Proceeding further on, under a spacious portico, the bungalow was entered by a double flight of stone staircases, the balustrades of which were draped with an effective display of graceful foliage, entwined with immense festoons and garlands of flowers. The portico itself was beautified with palm leaves, evergreens, Chinese lanterns, &c., and illuminated with large crystal chandeliers, the brilliancy of which paled in the lustre of the electric light, which had been freely provided in the gardes grounds, in the *nautch* saloon, the bungalow, and the refreshment verandah. In front of the portico were drawn up a number of armed sepoys of the Maharaja's bodyguard, with the object of saluting the Governor when he arrived at the bungalow. At the landing, the visitors were received by Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee, and his Highness's private secretary, and presented to the Mahasaja, who was dressed in a robe of State, with the star of his order pinned to his breast, and stood in the entrance to the reception hall, all the appointments of which had been made specially imposing for the purposes of the evening. The hall branched into four smaller ones in each direction, the southern one leading into a verandah at the back where the refreshment *buffets* had been arranged, while the northern led into a spacious covered verandah, elegantly furnished, which communicated with the *shamianah* where the *nautch* girls were singing. A string band, under Professor E. Cohen, was stationed on an elevation overlooking the portico, and played a selection of music during the evening.

Lord and Lady Reay, accompanied by Mr. Monteath, Private Secretary, and Captain Phayre and Captain the Hon. Y. Buller, Aides-de-Camp to the Governor, arrived about a quarter-past 10 p.m., and were received at the entrance by the Maharaja. Among those present to meet their Excellencies were the Hon. Mr. Richey, C.S.I., the Hon. Raymond West, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Sir Frank Souter, Sir Henry Morland, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt., his Highness Aga Jenghi Shah, the Persian Consul-General, Baron De Souance, the Hon. Mr. Forbes-Adam, the Hon F. L. Latham, the Cazee of Bombay, Messrs. H. Bartels, F. Stockinger, F. D. Mackenzie, A. W. Crawley-Boevey, J. Fleming, C.S.I., J. Griffiths, G. A. Kittredge, Arthur Crawford, J. McLeod Campbell, Grattan Geary, H. Curwen, T. J. Bennett, E. Mitchell, F. L. Charles, C. E. Fox, N. Spencer, F. A. Spencer, Professor Forrest, Professor Macmillan, Professor Pedraza, Dr. P. Peterson, Messrs. P. Ryan, R. Gilbert, M. H. Starling, J. Jardine, B. Lang, Frank Chalk, Arthur Grey, J. Rich, Vernon Bayley, Dr. Langley, Dr. Hojel, Colonel Portman, Colonel Salmon, Colonel White, Messrs. A. F. Turner, F. W. Stevens, L. Bergl, J. A. Cassels, Harold King, A. King, A. V Frere, Captain McMahon, Messrs. H. R. Gunion, McKann, Senart, the Rev. Mr. Mackichan, Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh, Premchund Roychund, Budroodin Tyabjee, Mohsin B. Tyabj

THE IRISH TROUBLES.

THE chief events in Ireland of which yesterday's mail has brought us news is the further prosecution of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the re-appearance of Mr. O'Brien in his own clothes and the stripping of Mr. Mandeville's clothes.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS AGAINST DUBLIN'S LORD MAYOR.

On Thursday Inspector Cooper served Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., Lord Mayor of Dublin, at the Mansion-House, with a notice to appear on the 1st December next before Mr. O'Donel, Chief Magistrate, at the Dublin Police Court, when the case against him for having published in the *Nation* reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League will be proceeded with. At the same time the officer served his Lordship with seven additional summonses to appear on the same day to answer the charges of Superintendent Reddy for having published in the *Nation* of the 22nd October, 29th October, 12th November, and 17th November reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League, which purported to have taken place at Ramsgange, County Wexford, Ennis, Tulla, and Sixmilebridge, County Clare and Kanturk and Meelin in the County Cork.

MR. O'BRIEN IN CLOTHES AGAIN.

About noon on November 19, a suit of clothes was surreptitiously conveyed from outside the prison to Mr. William O'Brien in the infirmary of Tullamore jail. Since his own clothes were taken away Mr. O'Brien had remained in bed. An investigation was proceeding in Tullamore jail on Saturday afternoon before Dr. M'Cabe, of the Prisons Board, when news was brought that Mr. William O'Brien was found in his cell, dressed *cap-a-pie* in a suit of his own clothes. At four o'clock Mr. Henry Egan, Justice of the Peace, visited the jail. He asked the governor if Dr. M'Cabe had paid a visit to the jail during the day. "Oh, yes," said the governor, "he has been here." "Has there been any change made in the treatment of Mr. O'Brien?" he inquired. "No," was the reply, "none." "Well I would like to see him," was Mr. Egan's response. Then the governor slowly paced his way to the cell. The door was thrown open. Mr. O'Brien was sitting on the chair dressed in a suit of dark check Blarney tweed. Mr. Egan said: "Oh how is this? Have they returned you your clothes again?" "No," said Mr. O'Brien; "but I thought I was lying there long enough, and that I would get up and dress myself." Mr. Egan: "They appear to be a nice fit?" Mr. O'Brien: "Oh, yes. They are my own. They were made for me." Mr. Egan: "How do you feel since you got up?" Mr. O'Brien: "I am not feeling at all strong." Mr. Egan: "But you have been lying a long time in bed? Mr. O'Brien: "Some visiting Justices have been here to see me, and Dr. M'Cabe who examined me medically of course. I know nothing further than that, and I can't tell what further proceedings they may take." Mr. Egan: "I am very glad, indeed, to see you in a position to take exercise." Mr. O'Brien: "Yes, I can take exercise now if they let me." An inquiry was opened in Tullamore Jail on Monday, before Mr. Joyce, Prison Board Inspector, into the surreptitious conveyance of clothes into Mr. O'Brien's room. The governor, medical officer, and chief warder were the principal witnesses.

MR. T. M. HEALY ON MR. O'BRIEN'S MARTYRDOM.

Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., speaking at a National League meeting at Edgeworthstown County Longford, on Sunday, Nov. 20, said William O'Brien, in spite of his great suffering, was a happier man in Tullamore jail, in his own clothes—(cheers)—an honest suit of home manufacture—twice over than Mr. Balfour or the Lord-Lieutenant, in their purple and fine linen, in Dublin Castle. (Groans.) O'Brien had beaten them—(cheers)—and defied them. (Cheers.) He (Mr Healy) would rather be a bug, or a Red Indian, or an African savage than the man who had a heart like Balfour, (Groans.) If the people were not like cowardly, cringing spaniels, they need not be put out on the roadside. Every man could do something to avenge O'Brien by keeping a firm front against tyranny and officialism. He told the Government solemnly that if O'Brien's blood rested on them—if his body was carried cold from the prision cell—there would be blood for blood, and life for life. (Cheers.) Watch closely the treatment he received, and act accordingly. There was room in Irish prisons for five thousand men; they numbered five millions. They had the English people led by Gladstone, at their side. (Cheers.) Courage was half the battle. (Cheers.)

MR. MANDEVILLE STRIPPED OF HIS CLOTHES.

A telegram from Tullamore on Wednesday, Nov. 23, says Mr. Mandeville was stripped of his clothes at night by force. He was, however, left ample bed clothing, and a full suit of prison clothes, if he choose to put them on. It is not true that he has been pacing his cell enveloped in a quilt, as he has remained comfortably in bed. He will, however, undoubtedly be compelled to put on the prison clothes, and he will not be left bed-clothes during the day. The prison authorities have no alternative but to force on the prison clothes, except in cases where the medical attendant considers that the excitement might prejudice health. This condition saves Mr O'Brien, as he has weak action of the heart.

THE "MANCHESTER MARTYRS."

A Lismore correspondent telegraphs that the Committee of the Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien Commemoration held a meeting on Wednesday, November 23, and decided upon postponing the torchlight procession, which they had intended holding that night in order to avoid what was feared would be a "sanguinary conflict" between the military and the people. At eight o'clock, as a mark of respect to the Manchester Martyrs, all business was suspended. Crowds of country people were in the town. A Waterford telegram states that a great Nationalist demonstration was held in that city in commemoration of the anniversary of the "Manchester Martyrs." A torchlight procession paraded the principal streets, accompanied by four bands. Several thousand persons took part in the demonstration. Black flags were carried bearing the inscription—"Remember Allen, Larkin, O'Brien, and others."

MORE M. P.S. TO BE PROSECUTED.

Mr Nolan, Crown Prosecutor, states that he has received instructions to prosecute Mr. Sheehy, M.P., and Mr. Mayne, M.P., for their speeches at the recent meeting in Dublin.

FATHER M'GLYNN URGING IRISHMEN TO PLOT FOR LIBERTY.

A New York telegram says:—At an Irish celebration in honour of the "Manchester Martyrs," on Wednesday, Father M'Glynn, the excommunicated priest, made a speech, in which he urged the Irish to assert their national rights, and even to plot for the liberty of Ireland. They should tell any priest, bishop, or Papal authority who said they were doing wrong to mind their own business. "You," said Father M'Glynn, "are as good judges as he is." The speaker stigmatised O'Connell's statement that Ireland's liberty is not worth a drop of blood as "arrant bosh." The Irish, he urged, should cease talking and begin to act. Fenianism and Clerken and other explosions had done more for the good of the cause than all the speeches and poetry of riot-orators for a long time. Let the Irish help Ireland by all means which God and Natureihad given them. In conclusion, Father M'Glynn described Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme as "hodge-podge and jumble."

THE RULE OF WAR.

At the fortnightly meeting of the central branch of the National League, Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., in the chair. Mr. Harrington, M.P., announced that the receipts since the last meeting amounted to £476. (Applause.) Grants to the amount of £358 had been made to evicted tenants. The chairman said the first matter which naturally occupied their attention was the gallant fight Mr. Wm. O'Brien was making in jail, and its present successful issue—(applause)—which had given hope, and confidence, and satisfaction to the Irish race all over the world. (Applause.) Well, in this fight with the enemy he would not give a straw for dignity. (Applause.) The rule of war was to hit the enemy where he would feel it most. A French General told some recruits who were exposing themselves needlessly, "My children, you are there to shoot others, and not to be shot yourselves." And in the same way, in relation to the action of Mr. John Dillon—(applause)—Mr. Cox, Mr. Gilhooly, Mr. Sheehy, and Mr. Pyne, it was enough for him (Mr. Healy) that these gentlemen were inflicting annoyance and ridicule upon the Government. (Applause.) That being so, he did not care a jack straw how their dignity suffered.

THE BOYCOTT.

The following notice, the heading and other parts of which were printed in large type on green paper, was found posted up on Tuesday morning, Nov. 22, on the front wall that surrounds the Ennis Lunatic Asylum:—"Boycott, boycott, boycott, the cruel-hearted evictor of——Independent men of Clare and the surrounding counties, you are earnestly and determinedly called on by the Executive of the Invincible party to boycott, without delay, the above great oppressor of the tenant classes. If this command is not obeyed, the men or women who hold any intercourse with these tyrants will be targets for our 'special rifle marksmen,' and will get the same detachment of the Emergency men, and of Carey, the informer, and other traitors. In conclusion, I say again, if any person violates this command, they will get the slack lead, and let the daylight through them. By order of the Invincible Committee.—'God save Ireland.' This notice was taken down by Sargent John Bags, R. I. C., when returning from duty at Barifad, where he and other constable had been sent to prevent a meeting of the National League being held.

A MOONLIGHTING ADVENTURE.

AN extraordinary moonlighting adventure is reported from Kerry. Mr. Thos. Barton of Ballyheyhney, midway between Tralee and Listowel, had been out shooting some distance from his land, and was returning home early in the day, when he encountered eleven men, armed and disguised, who demanded his gun. Mr. Barton refused, and made off through the fields at a quick run, the moonlighters following and occasionally firing after him. He had last reached the house of the publican named Barry and took refuge there; and as he still refused to give up his gun, the moonlighters fusiladed Barry's house. Untimately at the earnest request of Barry, he gave up the gun. The moonlighters left, but returned immediately for the ammunition, which was given up quickly.

SUPPRESSION OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE IN KERRY.

Tuesday's *Dublin Gazette* contains a proclamation by the Lord-Lieutenant in Council declaring all the branches of the National League within the county of Kerry to be suppressed. The proclamation is dated the 21st inst.

GOVERNMENT PRECAUTIONS.

It is said that the authorities have decided to send an ironclad and two gunboats to Mountrenchard, near Foynes, to be stationed there for the future. Some information of a rather serious nature is reported to have been received by the authorities, in consequence of which they have considered it necessary to send the ships to the place referred to.

THE UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATIONS IN LONDON.

AFTER all resolution-passing of the London Socialist clubs, there was no attempt to hold a meeting on Sunday, Nov. 20, to assert "the right of free speech," in Trafalgar Square. Sir Charles Warren's resolute action on the previous Sunday had lent additional persuasive force to his order forbidding any public meeting in, or procession through, Trafalgar Square. The rowdies were cowed, and were compelled to hold an "orderly" demonstration in Hyde Park, under the eye of a strong force of the police. Accordingly, the day passed over without serious disturbance or disorder. It would hardly be correct, indeed, to say that complete tranquility reigned in the metropolis. The usual quiet of the Sunday was broken by the meeting in Hyde Park and processions in the streets. But there was no disorder, and no serious collision between the police and the populace.

THE "SPECIALS" IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

Trafalgar Sqnare was the centre of interest. There, if anywhere, trouble would arise, but happily there were no scenes such as made the previous Sunday memorable. The Square itself, instead of being empty as on the previous occasion, was occupied by 2,000 special constables, and no attempt was made to hold any meeting. Even the deputation of half-a-dozen who were to come to the Square and commit a technical assault did not put in an appearance. Early in the forenoon the Square had been taken possession of by the police, and shortly after one o'clock a body of 1,500 special constables, subsequently reinforced by 500 more, marched into and occupied the place. They all wore the badges which had been served out by the police, and carried batons. They had to stand in the Square for between four and five hours in a cold, damp, foggy, afternoon. Some of them were old men, quite unfit for serious work if their services had been needed, and one special was observed to have a wooden leg. There was at no time any large assemblage of people in the neighbourhood of the Square. Towards four o'clock the thoroughfares became more crowded, but no gathering was allowed to form. The police kept the people moving on, and the mounted police every now and then made a sweep round and rapidly dispressed the crowed.

A CHANCE FOR THE "SPECIALS."

Only one lot of "specials" got a chance of showing their prowess. Some four hundred men were marching past the Clerkenwell Green in the forenoon, while a Socialist or some meeting of that character was going on. When the "specials" were observed passing some of the roughs who were present began hissing and throwing stones at the rear of the procession. It happened that the rear was composed of between ninety and a hundred St Bartholomew students, who, eager for a brush with any opponents, at once began to act in self-defence, and to charge their assailants. When the rowdies saw that the "specials" meant fight they offered a bold front for a minute or two, but the students soon showed that they would carry the day, and after the exchange of a few blows the roughs took to their heels and ran.

A SCUFFLE WITH THE POLICE.

The regular police had also one encounter with the demonstrators in High Holborn. A procession composed of some members of the Irish Temperance Society on their way from the East End to Hyde Park to demand the release of Mr. O'Brien thought they would defy Sir Charles Warren's orders prohibiting processions going to Hyde Park by way of Trafalgar Square. They persisted in being allowed to choose their own route, and no warnings would make them desist from finding their way down to the Square. The police had no alternative but to charge the procession, and, in doing so, to use their truncheons. The scuffle which ensued was sharp but short. The temperance demonstrators, after a few of their number had received blows from the constables, saw that the police were in earnest, and not a few beat a hasty retreat. The procession was completely broken up and disorganised, and, as on the previous Sunday, in a somewhat similar encounter in the Stand, the bandsmen and their instruments fared badly. The drums were smashed, and some of the bandsmen arrested and taken to Bow Street Police Station. It is reported that several of the processionists received wounds with the baton while the fight lasted. This was the only active opposition the police met with in carrying out the Chief Commissioner's order prohibiting processions to use the streets leading to the Square and the constabulary were so successful in coping with it that it did not hold out much encouragement to others to try force.

THE MEETING IN HYDE PARK.

The meeting in Hyde Park appears to have been a tame affair. Considering the state of the weather, the meeting was a fairly large one. Extensive arrangements had been made by the authorities to deal with riot and disorder. One thousand special constables were stationed at Palace Yard, and another thousand near Waterloo Bridge. The Guards were also held in reserve, but fortunatley these precautions were not required. The speaking at the Park was violent, but no man of any public note took part in the proceedings. There were four "platforms" or waggons, at all of which the same resolutions were carried, calling for the immediate release of Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M.P., and condemning the Government for prohibiting meetings in Trafalgar Square.

THE ARRESTS.

During the day, a few arrests were made, chiefly of young men who had quarrelled with the police. Near Morley's Hotel, during the afternoon, a man, who gave his name as Albert Maier (aged 32), and who described himself as a "Vienna Socialist," was seen to drop a bar of iron from underneath his coat. He was followed, and as his movements were suspicious, he was arrested. On being searched another large piece of iron, with a string through it, was found upon him, and an old shirt was found doubled up in his hat. The police have come to the conclusion that this man meant fighting in real earnest, and that he had made preparation for guarding his head against the effects of a blow. He was detained at Bow Street.

THE OFFICIAL CORRUPTION IN PARIS.

M. WILSON has been interrogated by the Scandals Committee, M. Portalis, who holds M. de Seilliere's cheque for 10,000fr. in favour of M. Wilson, produced the list of shareholders of the Tours newspapers. M. Wilson had alleged that his cheques from Seilliere were for shares and subscriptions to his newspaper, but there was no "Seilliere" in the list of shareholders. Taxed with this discrepancy, M. Wilson alleged that Seilliere's shares stood under the name of a M. Rigaud. Asked how Seilliere could have 100 shares when Rigaud had only fifty, he said the other fifty stood under another name. The committee did not press him further on this point. He maintained that the telegraph-wire at Chenonceaux, his sister's residence, had been duly paid for by himself. He denied that furniture belonging to the State had been appropriated by him. He had simply had duplicates constructed. Some of the contractors for his new house had been decorated, and possibly he had recommended them, but they were men entitled to the decorations. He also recommended a man by request of General d'Andlau. He admitted that abuses had been committed in granting passes on the State Railways to writers and canvassers for his Tours paper, but those abuses he condemned as soon as he knew of them. It was difficult for him to watch everything; but one correspondent of the paper had been dismissed.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Ghemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Ghemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

MADAME LIMOUSIN IN A NEW ROLE.

A PARIS correspondent writing on November 23, describes Madame Limousin as appearing in a new role. He says:—

The event of the evening is the inauguration of a cafe by Madame Limouzin and her colleague Lorentz, both of whom are still out on bail. They have purchased for 15,000 fr. the Cafe de l'Etoile, a very appropriately named establishment in the Rue de Clichy, and this evening "la Limousin" installed herself therein in the double capacity of *dame de comptoir* and landlady. The inauguration took place amid the acclamations of *tout Paris* of the pavement and of the gutter. Crowds of blouse-clad and grimy individuals from adjacent Montmartre assembled outside the place, and as "la Limousin" took her seat at the counter, "chaff" was indulged in loudly by the *badauds*, and there were cries of "Ohe Grevy!" and "Ohe Lambert!" the latter expression being the equivalent for the classical "Whoa, Emma!" which was at one time to be heard in the streets of London. A large strip of calico was hanging over the windows of the café inscribed with the legend, "Tenu par Madame Limouzin et Cie." Although, however, Madame Limouzin and company keep the café, it is extremely doubtful if the café will keep them for any considerable length of time. The "lady with the decorations at her disposal" is nevertheless sanguine as to the success of her new venture. She proposes to attract to her house all curiosity-mongers, sensation-seekers, and *flaneurs* of Paris, and she intends to hang up portraits of M. Grevy, M. Wilson, General Thibaudin, Caffarel, and others on her walls, and to dilate nocturnally to her customers on her acquaintance with these and other magnates of the Republic and the Army. It is doubtful if Madame Limouzin will be allowed to do all this, for the police have already interfered with her business movements. The crowds, for instance, which had assembled on both sides of the street to-night were soon dispersed by the agents; the *pancarte*, or caliosgin, was ordered to be taken down, and the few portraits of political personages which had been put in their places were seized by the representatives of the law. Madame Limouzin had therefore to content herself with exhibiting her highly-coloured features at her counter, where she sat doing a little acting, which consisted in making believe that she was immersed in the marking down and the calculation of the accounts for *consommations* or "drinks," while she was all the while glancing from beneath her well-pencilled eyebrows at incoming customers, or flirting with the martial-looking Lorentz. The customers in the cafe were of a "mixed" character, like the drinks. There were sons of toil who had been lured in for absinthes on their way from work, bad characters from Belleville and Montmartre, and a contingent of well-dress idlers, male and females, from the Boulevards, who had read in the newspapers of the event. "La Limouzin" looked well, and was plainly dressed, although her high coiffure and *pose*, her cunning, cat-like eyes, her painted eyelashes, and her furtive glances betokened the wily adventuress who had inveigled men of position into her net. Lorentz, her partner in the firm, was dressed in a frock-coat, with a tie of not immaculate sportlessness, and, with a napkin under his arm, he tried to act the patron or "boss" of the establishment. It was evident that he was not to the manner born, for instead of walking up and down in the approved style of head-waiters, he spent most of his time with his back to his customers, or conversing with his friend the landlady. Madame Limouzin has had historical precedents for her embarkation in business. There was a sister-in-law of M. Thiers who opened a restaurant in the Rue Drouot, kept by the sister-in-law of the President of the Council. Other females who have had, or who have claimed, relationship or acquaintance with political personages have either done the same thing or blazed for a while on the boards of a café concert, like the Princess Pignatelli, or Mddle. Clara Gambetta. Madame Limouzin has certainly received no offers as yet from a café concert Barnum, but she has made a temporary hit in the Rue de Clichy, and may be patronised for a week or so by the *blases boulevardiers*, ladies who are not over particular, and the numerous Parisians who are always in quest of new sensations. Unluckily for her, however, the police do not intend to allow her to decorate her cafe as she had intended to do, and instead of flaunting outside it the inscription *Auberge des Decorations*, she will have to content herself with the style and title of "Cafe de l'Etoile."

ON THE TRACK OF THE DYNAMITARDS.

AT Bow Street, London, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 21, T. Callan, *alias* Thos. Scott, of Lovell, Massachusetts, and lodging at 24 Baxter Road, Essex Road, Islington, an operative stocking borer, and Michael Harkins of North Second Street, Philadelphia, and lodging at 9 Alfred Street, Colebrooke Road, Islington, a grocer, were brought before Sir James Ingham charged with conspiring together to cause an explosion in the United Kingdom, of a nature likely to endanger life and to cause serious damage to property. The prisoners were dressed like respectable working men, with descent overcoats and low crowned hats. Callan is an elderly, clean shaven man, with short, crisp grey hair, and Harkins a comparatively young, good-looking, strapping fellow, with dark hair and brown moustache. Chief Superintendent Williamson in his sworn information, read to the Court, said that the two prisoners had been several months in London. He was in possession of information that these men and others came to this country for the purpose of effecting dynamite explosions. From inquiries made it was ascertained that Callan was in possession of a large tin box which contained some heavy substance, and which he (Superintendent Williamson) believed to be an explosive, intended to be used to cause an explosion by which the lives and properties of her Majesty's subjects would be endangered. He further said in his sworn information that Michael Harkins did conspire with Thomas Callan to carry out this felonious purpose. He produced a letter signed Thomas Scott, in which reference was made to the destruction of "Tea," meaning, he believed, dynamite or some other explosive substance. Both these men were in possession of revolvers marked with the name of an American firm, and had about 25 cartridges for each. One described himself as a stocking borer, and the other as a grocer. They had not done any work since they came to this country, and were here under false names. On Harkins was found a paragraph cut out of a newspaper referring to a projected meeting at Birmingham at which Mr Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, was to be present. They had been in company on several occasions. On Saturday the house in which Callan lodged had been searched, and a quantity of substance was found which, having been since examined by Colonel Majendie and Dr Dupre, has been pronounced to be dynamite. That is all I have to say at present, and I ask for a remand. The Magistrate to prisoners—Do you wish to put any question? Callan—No. I have no question. Harkins—No, sir. It does not concern me. The Magistrate—You are both remanded till this day week. The prisoners were removed from Bow Street to the house of detention in a prison van, escorted by an armed body of mounted police with swords drawn. The appearance of the cavalcade created a great sensation in the streets.

TRACES OF THE DYNAMITE GANG.

By means of the arrest of Callan and the discovery of dynamite at his lodgings, the police authorities (the Press Association states) have obtained the one piece of evidence wanted in order to enable them to institute a prosecution. Harkins, who was called as a witness at the inquest on the body of Cohen *alias* Brown, who, it has been ascertained was the paymaster of the Clan-na-Gael gang in London, has since October 26 been under close police surveillance, and letters addressed to him have been seized by detectives. Harkins, who, by the death of Cohen, was left without any source whence he could obtain funds in this country, all the cash being secreted in Cohen's bed, admitted at the inquest that he had written to a Mr Burchall in Philadelphia asking for money. Strange to say, a reply to this letter was received, singed by Joseph Melville, who succeeded General Millen as director of the gang, and who is now in America, enclosing bank notes for 20*l*. This was seized by the police, and Callan was apprehended. He has been identified as Cohen's last visitor at 42 Lambeth Road, London, who, upon October 19, ran downstairs and asked Mrs Keys, the landlady, to sit with Cohen for two minutes while he went out. He did not, of course, return. It is understood that Callan has been in England for about three months, and it is now well known that he was in the habit of visiting Cohen. A letter found upon him at the time of his arrest connects him with Millen, Melville, and Cohen. In his possession were discoverd about fourteen pounds of dynamite. The police believe it was intended to use this dynamite on Jubilee day, and they contend that it was owing to their watchfulness that the gang were prevented from carrying out their intention.

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THE POLITICAL AGITATION IN FRANCE.

PRESIDENT GREVY, as Reuter has informed us, has at last succumbed to the unceasing attacks made upon him; Rouvier's Cabinet has fallen; and France is passing through a crisis which is regarded as the most dangerous since the memorable occurrences of 1870-71. On Sunday, Nov. 20, a telegram from despatch from Paris is as follows:—

THE RESIGNATION OF M. ROUVIER.

M. Grevy is still at the Elysee, but the Cabinet is down. A "Ministerial crisis" has been added to the "Presidential difficulty," which was already serious enough, and everyone is wondering how it will end, and what the situation will be when the week that has just opened has fully run out. The old saying about the unexpected so often happening in France was on Saturday verified to the letter. No one had any notion of what was about to occur, except, perhaps, some of the members of the Right, who may have altered their policy at the last moment. M. Clemenceau had insisted on interpellating the Government on the political situation. After discussion the question was put to the vote, and amid tremendous agitation M. Floquet announced that 317 members had pronounced against the adjournment, 238 supporting the Cabinet. M. Rouvier stepped briskly into the tribune, and said that he and his colleagues could not be mistaken as to the attitude of the House, and added that they would retire at once. M. Clemenceau called out that he could not question an absent Ministry, and would therefore withdraw his interpellation, and M. Rouvier and his friends walked out, speedily followed by the remainder of the deputies. The Government had been defeated by a coalition of the Radicals and the Reactionaries. M. Rouvier and his colleagues lost no time. They held a short consultation, wrote out their resignations, and soon afterwards the ex-Premier was at the Elysee. M. Grevy is more determined than ever to stand to his guns. He professes to believe that M. Wilson's innocence will be demonstrated conclusively, and his son-in-law on his side still holds his head high; yet those who contributed last Saturday to the overthrow of the Cabinet did so under the firm conviction that a "Ministerial crisis" must eventually force the President to retire.

INSTABILITY OF FRENCH MINISTRIES.

M. Rouvier's Government was the 22nd since the appointment of M. Jules Favre in September 1870. During that period there have been no fewer than sixteen Presidents of the Council. M. Dufaure and M. de Freycinet were thrice each at the head of affairs, and the Duc de Broglie and M. Jules Ferry twice. Rouvier's Administration has lasted just six months; its predecessor (M. Goblet's) lasted only five. In 1877 there were three Ministries between May and December, there were two in 1876, two in 1879, two in 1882, two in 1883, and two in 1886.

A PRESIDENTIAL CRISIS.

The President, M. Grevy, on Monday morning, Nov. 21, conferred with M. Clemenceau, to whom he offered the task of forming a new Cabinet. M. Clemenceau replied that he was not a man to shrink from responsibility, and that he had always been, and was still, ready to accept the mission which the President desired to entrust to him. At the same time he was bound to point out that the present situation appeared to him to be complicated by other elements than a Ministerial question simply. On Tuesday and Wednesday, statesman after statesman was requested by M. Grevy to form a cabinet, but they all replied that the crisis was a Presidential not a Ministerial one.

REVOLUTIONARY SYMPTOMS.

All during Tuesday sinister rumours were afloat to the effect that the flag of revolution had been raised in the disaffected localities of Belleville and La Villete. People on the Boulevards spoke with bated breath as to the probability of one of those famous "descents" which mark historical epochs in the dramatic annals of France being imminent. Some colour was lent to the supposition by the fact that the revolutionary clubs were busy on Monday and that a stormy meeting of Socialists and Anarchists had taken place in a cafe in the Place de la Republique. Grave questions were discussed at the meeting by men with unkempt hair, "wideawake" hats, and blazing red neckerchiefs, who wanted to know badly if the Radicals would help them in a popular rising. This question remaining unanswered, the unkempt persons separated amid great uproar, resolving to await events. Despite all these forebodings of a political storm, however, the casual stranger saw nothing on the Boulevards which would lead him to suppose that France was in the throes of one of the greatest crises which she has had to pass through since the memorable months of 1870 and 1871. The most effective and vigorous preparations were made by the military authorities with a view to checking the first symptoms of revolution in Paris. The troops are consigned to barracks, and are ready for work at a moment's notice, while numerous detachments of marine infantry continue to arrive in Versailles from Cherbourg, Brest and Toulon. These troops can be depended upon more than many of the others in the event of an *emeute*, as they are generally composed of hardy peasants of the coast who abominate the Paris *gamin* as much as he abominates service on board ship.

M. GREVY'S FALL.

A telegram from Paris, dated Wednesday evening November 23, says:—

M. Grevy has at last made up his mind to resign. He had a long consultation with M. Henri Maret this afternoon and candidly informed the Radical deputy of his intention. He had arrived at this decision this morning after his conversation with M. Ferry and M. Raynal, but as the guardian of the Constitution he was unwilling to incur any responsibility for complications at home or abroad which might prove the ruin of the Republic, and he asked his interlocuter what he advised him to do. M. Henri Maret determined to strike the iron while it was hot, and recommended M. Grevy since he had at last resolved on retiring, to lose no time about it. The Congress must be convoked with the utmost promptitude, and there were two courses opened to the President—he might either withdraw his acceptance of the resignation of the Rouvier Cabinet, or form another Ministry with a view to despatching the business of the Congress. In his opinion, the latter alternative would be preferable, as M. Rouvier and his colleagues no longer commanded the requisite prestige. M. Grevy then explained that he was to see M. Ribot to-morrow, and that if he accepted the presidency of the Council he would form the "Congress Ministry." If M. Ribot declined the Congress would be convoked by M. Rouvier. In any case he (M. Grevy) would address a message to Parliament clearing himself of all responsibility, and stating that he did not retire of his own free will, but simply because it was impossible for him to carry on the Government. He might dissolve the Chamber, but he would not have recourse to such an expedient.

PRINCE NAPOLEON ON THE CRISIS.

The Paris *Figaro* publishes the following letter from Prince Dufour:—

My dear Dufour,—It is impossible but that the public, roused to indignation, should force the door of the Elysee, and compel the First Magistrate of the Republic, who is at a dead stand, to a resignation, rendered necessary by his weakness or complicity. It is the decay accumulated in twelve years by an irresponsible power. Other *regimes* had doubtless their peculators and jobbers also, but the evil was limited to a few cases. To-day our democracy is given up to Parliamentary anarchy. Favouritism, and the venality it carries with it have enervated everything. Impunity increases with the number of accomplices; the contagion spreads, the army, the magistracy, the administration all are compromised, all are degraded. Will the Congress have the courage of their rights and their duties? Will they dare to lay hands on that organism, the wires of which cause our danger? What are you going to do? I do not wish to intrude with my advise. Be careful, above all, not to yield to the attraction of a reactionary spirit, which mistakes the Republican form for the institution that the Monarchists would grant her. Mistrust the candidate ready to obtain the votes of the Royalists through some mysterious compact. Believe me, my dear Dufour, however sad at heart the country is from so many scandals, it does not wish to return to the Monarchy. This would be a challenge to the national sovereignty, and that hybrid Royalty would be swept away by the first attack of universal suffrage. What the country desires, what it asks of the Republic, is a Government in which all power emanates from the people, a wise and prescient Government which would not be the plaything of intriguers or the prey of party. France wants such a Government, and she shall have it. France is attacked, and such an impression is most painful to me, enchained as I find myself abroad by exile. But do they believe that this honest and great country has not already known such corruption and shame? It has relieved itself, and it will cure itself, I dare hope, without having recourse to a dictator or to a *coup de force*. Let us not despair of the inexhaustible resources of our national genius.—Believe me, my dear Dufour, Napoleon.

THE CZAR AND PRINCE BISMARCK.

THE ORLEANIST INTRIGUES.

A GREAT sensation, not to say a great shock, has been caused in Berlin by a telegram in the *Cologne Gazette*, which the correspondent of the *Times* has every reason to believe is based on authentic information, and which is to the following effect:—

The hour's interview which Prince Bismarck had the other day with the Emperor of Russia is still the chief subject of serious conversation. This meeting of course, led to no hard-and-fast agreements of any kind, but all the same it resulted in a very desirable explanation on one material point. From a source of which the trustworthiness is beyond question we learn that in the course of conversation it turned out that the Czar had been treated to the reading of a large variety of letters and despatches about Prince Bismarck's attitude to the Bulgarian question, which were forged from beginning to end, and which, if they had been genuine, would have indeed given the Czar every reason to be angry with and to distrust the Chancellor's policy. The prime source of these forgeries was soon discovered but meanwhile let it suffice to say that it is of an Orleanist nature, and that it will perhaps yet give the Public Prosecutor occasion to intervene in the matter. Prince Bismarck was not long in convincing the Czar that in this respect the latter had been made the victim of the basest trick; and if the interview had only had the effect of laying bare this huge intrigue of a European war party, it would have already helped in no slight degree to preserve the peace of Europe.

In the course of conversation, however, it further came to light that a small but influential portion of Berlin Court society had also been doing what it could to inspire the Czar with the wrong belief that in his foreign policy the Chancellor was not acting in complete harmony with the Emperor William, but that, on the contrary, it not unfrequently happened that he could only get his Majesty's reluctant consent to his proposals. In this respect, too, the Czar was enabled at the late interview to look at things in a better and truer light. For the rest it is affirmed from all sides that the meeting was of a pleasant and almost friendly character. Particular grievances were brought up, and partly explained away or rectified. Whether the meeting will have other practical consequences for the mutual relations of the two empires, the future, and especially the tone of the Russian press, can alone show.

In response to inquiries of my own into the mystery, the correspondent continues, I am given to understand that the two intrigues referred to in the above statement were carried on independently of each other, and that there is no suggestion that the anti-Bismarck party at the German Court entered into close relations with the Orleanists conspirators. Who these latter are can only be guessed, but there is a shrewd suspicion that their policy is not unknown at Sofia, whence it may be remembered there emanated some time ago a positive statement that Prince Bismarck, on a sensible review of the situation had veered round in favour of Prince Ferdinand, and had actually counselled the Porte to act accordingly. It is needles to say that this assertion was not accurate; but in the light of the late interview between Prince Bismarck and the Czar it is pretty obvious that it was the elaboration of this assertion by the Orleanist forgers alluded to which, among other things poisoned the mind of the Czar with the suspicion that the German Chancellor, in spite of all his solemn protestations of disinterestedness and benevolent neutrality towards Russia, had gone over bag and baggage into the camp of her obstructers.

The story reads like a page from a political romance of the Middle Ages. It was plainly the aim of the conspirators to sow distrust between Germany and Russia, and to set these two Empires by the ears, in the hope of thus precipitating a European cataclysm, by the aid of which the French Monarchists might make one last desperate push for their fading heritage It may be remembered that shortly after Prince Ferdinand went to Bulgaria, the German Chancellor's organ remarked that the Prince's motive for doing so only seemed intelligible on the supposition that he was acting in the interests and at the instigation of the Orleanists—himself one of the number—whose ends could only be served by a European war; and it is now seen how well-informed was the head and how clear was the vision of the statesman who prompted this expression of belief. It can scarcely be doubted that the falsified letters and despatches on which the Czar based his charge of German perfidy—for it amounted to this—referred to the Bulgarian policy of Bismarck (which by the way is now precisely what it always was and thus a key is at once furnished to the mystery of those scowls, reproaches and threats which have lately hung about the brow of poor deluded Russia whenever she thought of her traitorous neighbour in the West.

It is believed in Vienna, the *Times* correspondent says, that the explanations exchanged between the Czar and Prince Bismarck must bring Russia and Germany closer together, at least for a time. It is not believed, however, that the German Government will take the initiative of any new step in Bulgarian affairs.

The *Cologne Gazette* accompanies the above extraordinary disclosure with a long article, of which the tendency may be gathered from the following sentences:—"We may be sure that the Czar left Berlin with the conviction that people who pretended to serve him had dared grossly to deceive him. Whether this conviction, in which the Czar will at first find himself pretty well isolated in Russia, will be strong enough to maintain itself amid a world of enemies, whether the Czar has the power to follow it up practically, by calling his officials to order, by accustoming his diplomatic agents to tell the truth by bridling the Russian press, experience will show That he has the good-will to undertake this gigantic and perhaps impossible task we do not doubt. We do not wish to underrate the effect that may be produced by the Czar's visit, but our past experiences of Russia have been so bad that we are not inclined to overrate it."

The *Pesther Eloya* has published a semi-official communication of like tenor with that in the *Cologne Gazette*, to the effect that the Czar has been systematically misinformed as to the drift of Germany's policy towards Burgaia. It is alleged that the Czar when at Berlin reproached Prince Bismarck for having broken faith with Russia, and that on the Chancellor's requesting to be furnished with proofs on this accusation, forged letters were shown him which purported to be in his (Prince Bismarck's) handwriting, It is further stated that persons very highly situated at the German Court are suspected of having fabricated the documents in question, and that the matter is to be placed in the hands of the Public Prosecutor.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on Nov. 24:—I now hear from a trustworthy quarter that the "Orleanist source" referred to in connection with the disclosure of an intrigue to sow distrust between Germany and Russia is identified with Princess Clementine, mother of Prince Ferdinand of Coburg and Bulgaria, and, as a matter of fact, the subject on which so bold an attempt was made to deceive the Czar was Germany's attitude to the Bulgarian question, which I repeat, is just the same now as it was before Prince Ferdinand went to Sofia.

REWARDS FOR GALLANTRY.

THE committee of the Royal Humane Society has conferred its rewards for saving life at sea on the undermentioned officers and men of the Royal Navy:—The bronze medal to Lieutenant Drury St. Aubyn Wake, R.N., and W. Lyne, leading seaman; and testimonials to A. Avery, A.B., and H. Wills, A.B., all of H.M.S. Reindeer, for saving Private H. Sawyer, R.T.L.I., at P

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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RHEUMATISM	STIFFNESS	SWELLINGS GENERALLY
WIND-STROKE	CUTS AND WOUNDS	SORE SHOULDERS AND BACKS
SPRAINS OF ALL SORTS,	BROKEN KNEES	SPAVINS
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Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

THE FARM, SOUTHALL, MIDDLESEX, 1st December 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF LAND AND WATER.

SIR,—Mr. Buckland's letter re "HIPPACEA" in two severe cases of Eczema in hounds, which appeared in your issue of 27th ult., has interested me much, and I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the efficacy, in my stable, of this little-known Indian preparation.

A valuable entire horse of mine was troubled with obstinate cracked heels, and for more than a year I tried every remedy that I heard of, but without avail. About six months ago "HIPPACEA" was brought to my notice, and I used it on my horse's heels, with the result that in a week the sores completely disappeared. The ointment seems to produce a soothing effect, and is certainly very healing. I have used it for severe wounds on sheep and pigs, with the same favorable results.

In the interest of the many readers of your journal who are owners of horses and cattle, I venture to trouble you with this letter and shall be glad to know that "HIPPACEA" meets with the success that, from my experience of it, I most unhesitatingly think it deserves.

H. P. BAXTER.

NEW HOUSE, SHADOWHURST, KENT, 29th March 1887.

DEAR SIR,—One of my Hounds suffered from cancer in the lower part of the stomach. After the Cancer was removed the Hound broke the stitches away, and the wound was quite open. I at once applied 'HIPPACEA" employing no other remedy. The wound healed in marvellously quick time. I am particularly glad to notice that "HIPPCEA" appears to completely allay irritation and affords the animals treated with it great comfort.

Nearly twelve months experience of "HIPPACEA" has convinced me that for cracked Heels, Sore backs, or wounds, Sores, and Skin diseases af every kind "HIPPACEA" is a really valuable remedy both in the Stable and Kennel.

Yours faithfully
JOHN C. BUCKLAND,
MASTER, ASHFORD VALE HARRIERS.

found the "HIPPACEA" you sent me an excellent remedy for wounds and parts affected with thorns after hunting. It seems a good application for recently fired surfaces, apparently encouraging the discharge, preventing irritation, and hastening the healing process. It proved most beneficial in the case of one bad sore back.

Royal Horse Artillery Barracks, Dorchester.
10th January, 1887. D. C. PALLIN, V.S., A.V.D.

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE, NEWMARKET, 1st January 1887.

I have tried your "HIPPACEA" and find it an excellent remedy for cracked Heels and wounds in general. Please send me three tins by post. C. W. GOLDING.

EXNING, NEWMARKET, 8th January 1887.

I have used your "HIPPACEA" for cracked Heels and for Sores with good effect, and it has given me very satisfaction. JOHN MUMFORD, Trainer.

BADMINTON, 22nd October, 1886.

I have received a small tin of your 'HIPPACEA" from His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Please send me a 10s. tin of it that I may give it a fair trial, as I have a horse lame in the fetlock joint.
JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom,
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

BADMINTON, CHIPPENHAM, 1st December. 1886.

I think "HIPPACEA," is excellent for cracked Heels, please send me another 10s. tin.
JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom,
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

SECUNDERABAD, 24th April 1886.

I have given remainder of tin of "HIPPACEA" to another Officer of the 14th Hussars. I think it is wonderfully good stuff. I have tried it on a charger whose hair was all coming off, and the hair is now growing marvellously, and has entirely covered the bald patches. I will recommend it strongly.
LOFTUS THACKWELL,
Captain and Paymaster, 14th Hussars.

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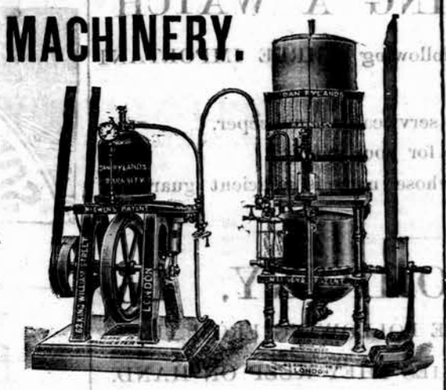

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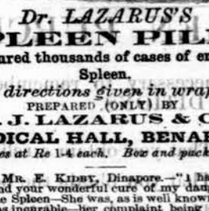

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